

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 976—VOL. XXIV.]

London, Saturday, May 6, 1854.

[PRICE (WITH SUPPLEMENT) 6d.

R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CROFTS TRANSACTS BUSINESS, both in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate

Croft recommends capitalists not to be unduly alarmed as to the value of dividend and other good mining property; the effect of war upon all mines producing must be to raise the value of the shares in proportion to the advancing value of the mines. INVESTMENTS in DIVIDEND MINES, Mr. Crofts particularly recommends Wheal Golden, Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, Tamar, Hingston Down, South Tamar, the Caradon, West Providence, Exmouth and Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Trelawny. The market continuing depressed, presents a most favourable moment for making an investment in every description of sound mining property.

Non-dividend mines most in demand during the last week have been Wheal Cwm Darren, Bell and Lanarth, Wheal Zion, West Sorridge, North Wheal Tavvy Consols, and some few of the gold-bearing mines at reduced rates.

SPECIAL SALE, Shares in Cwmheisian Gold Mine.

R. JAMES LANE, No. 33, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, is in a POSITION to DEAL in the following DIVIDEND MINES:

Herodfoot South Tamar West Providence
Hingston Down South Frances Wheal Arthur
Mark Valley Speare Consols Wheal Golden
Marilyn Trebene Wheal Mary Ann
Phoenix Mines Treleigh Wheal Reeth
Par Consols Trewetha Wheal Trelawny
South Caradon West Caradon

Those which claim especial attention are—Sorridge Consols, East Caradon, Wheal Robert, Caylan, Great Crinnis, Boscar, Halamaning and Croft Gothic, Great Beam, Great Howza, Molland, North Downs, North Trelawny, Homedon, Boringdon, and East Russell. Such of a more speculative character are Pendine, Poltimore, West Sorridge, North Hingston, Zion, Lackamore, Perran Tregaron, Wheal Gill, West Phoenix, &c.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PETER WATSON will at all times give the best information (having been in the mines); and also BUY and SELL SHARES on the usual commission.

R. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
23, THREADNEEDLE STREET

Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines.

R. CAREY, MINING AGENT, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, in INSURANCE, BANKING, and RAIL-SHARES, at the closest prices of the day.

Carey has FOR SALE SHARES in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which at present low prices, will pay from 20 to 30 per cent. And SHARES in good BRASSING MINES, with their machinery complete, and raising ores:—Hingston, North Downs, St. Day United, East Caradon, Caylan, Tamar, Sorridge, Clev. Bay, Molland, Combe Martin, Perran Silver-lead, &c.

MINING INVESTMENTS.—JOHN R. PIKE, grateful for the support accorded to him by his very numerous connection, is desirous of attention to the present most FAVOURABLE JUNCTURE for the PURCHASE of MINING PROPERTY. From political causes, a great depreciation has place, and prices have been depressed to an extent which may fairly be characterised as absurd. A re-action must, ere long, occur, and intending purchasers therefore, do well to make their investments without delay. JOHN R. PIKE, long resided in Redruth, Cornwall, the heart of the mining district, has, however, acquired a correct judgment as to the relative value of various undertakings, at the same time that he has access to peculiar sources of information. Shares or Sales in English and Foreign Mining Shares effected on the best possible terms for the usual commission.

John R. Pike, Threadneedle-street, May 5, 1854.

JOHN R. PIKE has received instructions to ADVERTISE the undermentioned SHARES at the extremely LOW PRICES attached, viz.:

150 Castle Dinas, 12s. 6d. 25 Montague, £2 1/2.
50 Altgold, 20s. 10 Mill Pool, £3 1/2.
25 Trebarw, £2. 10 Pen-y-Gell, £2.
100 Hawkmoor, 15s. 6d. 10 Tokenbury, £2 1/2.
50 Gustavus, £2. 7 Trefusis, £1 1/2.

John R. Pike, Threadneedle-street, May 5, 1854.

HEAL MESSER.—Mr. W. CHARLES HAS SHARES FOR SALE in the above valuable MINE; and also in the following important

15s.—viz., Great East Wheal Rose, Bodmin United, West Par Consols, Perran

Lead, Kewick, Langford and Baring, Wheal Sedley, Albion Clay, Wrygian

and South Caradon, West Crinnis, and others.

W. CHARLES is a BUYER in Marke Valley, Great Crinnis, Union Tin, and

27, Austinfriars, London, May 5, 1854.

R. JOSEPH WM. OLIVER, No. 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, is a BUYER of the following SHARES:

Whey Alfred Consols Sorridge Consols Tamar Maria
Trelawny Great Alfred West Sorridge Poltimore
Heth Hennock Great Wheal Hugo Cwmheisian
Ann North Hingston Wheal Golden Monarch Gold

Italian and Californian Gold Mines dealt in at the current prices.

Oliver recommends capitalists to avail themselves of the present depressed

market to INVEST in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES. The following

shares in demand during the week:

Consols Herodfoot South Wh. Frances Wheal Arthur
Molland Hingston Down South Frances Wheal Bassett
Kennygerry Trebene Wh. Exmo. & Adams Wheal Golden
North Bassett Trevikey & Barrier Wheal Heth
South Caradon United Mines Wheal Mary Ann Wheal Trelawny
South Tamar West Caradon Wheal Seton Wheal Providence

R. HY. GOULD SHARP, No. 32, POULTRY, LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE in the following and other MINES:

Consols Garreg So. Dev. Great Cons. West Sorridge
Molland Great Tregone Silver Brook West Providence
Great Crinnis Sorridge Consols West Phoenix
Great Sheba Tavy Consols Wheal James
Kirkudbright Trebene Wheal Golden
Molland Treleigh Wheal Ekey
Marky Trencroft Wheal Procker
Tremollett Down Wheal Procker
Trebarw Wheal Zion
Trefusis Wheal Gill
Tassan Lead Wheal Peru
Trebell Wheal Trelawny
Ave Maria Eng. & Austral. Cop. Nouveau Monde
British Australian Great Nugget Vein Port Philip
Colonial Gold Liberty New Mariposa Yuba River

Every description of shares bought and sold on commission.

In all instructions forwarded for the disposal of shares, the number must be

prices required, and time allowed for disposal of same.

R. BRENCHLEY has instructions to OFFER FOR SALE the following SHARES in DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES (FREE OF COMMISSION) at prices below those generally quoted. They should claim the interest of those desirous of a PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, which must from purchasing upon the present temporary depression, with the knowledge considerably INCREASED VALUE is certain, at a not far distant period:

Alfred Consols 10 Mill Pool. 1 Wheal Arthur.
Molland 2 Penmaen (gold). 10 Wheal Golden.
Great Crinnis 10 South Tamar. 5 Wheal Russell.
Cwmheisian (gold). 25 Treleigh. 5 West Phoenix.
Great Tamar. 10 Treleweth. 10 Yeoland Consols.
Tremayne. 70 Tassan. Anglo-Californian.
Thomas's United. Thomas's United. British Imperial.
Tavy Consols. 15 Tamar Consols. British Australian.
Trebell. 50 Tamar Maria. United Mexican.
Trelawny. San Fernando.

UT Anglo-Californian, British Australian, San Fernando, &c.

ANKERAY is in a position to EFFECT SALES and PURCHASES in other

COMMUNICATIONS, wherein it is requested that a specific time be expressed,

the number of shares and price. Any application as to their MARKET

and reported PROSPECTS will meet with immediate attention.

Fuller, Old Broad-street, May 6, 1854.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Carn Brea	Alfred Consols	North Pool	Great Devon Consols
Wheal Seton	South Bassett	Trelawny	Imperial Brazilian
Trevikey	West Bassett	St. John del Rey	St. John
Wheal Arthur	North Bassett	Treweatha	Alten
Bedford United	South Caradon	Mary Anne	Cobre
United Mines	West Caradon	South Tamar	

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Molland	Stray Park	Wheal Uzy	Great Alfred
Gilmor	Tincroft	Halamaning	Speedwell
Tamar Consols	Treliegh	North Damsel	Gonamena
East Tamar	North Downs	North Downs	Grambl. & St. Aubyn
East Russell	Wheal Cupid	Bryntail	Garreg
Hingston Down	Wheal Harriett	Cwm Darren	North Vale of Towy
Trefusis	East Buller	Thomas United	

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

PUBLIC SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT.—Political events, such as have not been experienced for the last 40 years, must affect the stability of the Government Funds, and subject them to fluctuations of more than ordinary violence. Railway companies have raised, on loan, capital amounting in the aggregate to sixty millions, portions of which are continuously failing due, and in time of war can only be renewed upon terms which will absorb a large amount of profits. It is also now certain that a further considerable outlay, to the extent of at least three millions, is required for additional rolling stock. This expenditure, if properly paid from traffic receipts, would interfere with the maintenance of dividends, it is therefore proposed to raise the money by the creation of new capital. Thus the capital accounts, which in good faith should be closed, are to be re-opened, and public confidence in railway property is not, without reason, disturbed. ENGLAND DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, to which attention is becoming more and more directed, are FREE from THESE OBSTRUCTIONS. They have no loans to renew, or debts to pay, but are clear from liabilities, and divide their profits usually either every two or three months; the total dividends paid last year on 60 English Mines amounted to £351,000. Wheal Buller paid dividends last year at the rate of £177 10s. per share; Wheal Bassett £120 per share; Devon Great Consols £23 10s. per share; West Caradon £51 per share; South Caradon £25 per share; South Frances £24 10s. per share; Conduor £18 per share; and Alfred Consols £4 1s. per share. These and other mines of equally good character, paying dividends regularly, will return purchasers at present prices from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum, and as the effect of war will be to enhance the value of metals, dividend mines will escape the injury which all other securities will more or less suffer.

The undersigned have ESTABLISHED AGENTS in all the principal MINING DISTRICTS, and, therefore, command reliable information for the guidance of the capitalist and facilities for the transaction of business, to any amount, with the utmost promptitude, and upon the best possible terms.

JAMES S. TRIPP and CO., 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street. Established 1839.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, MINING AGENTS, No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform capitalists, the present time offers unusual FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT in BRITISH MINES, particularly some of those in which gold has been discovered, as doubtless a considerable advance will take place in the price of those shares as soon as efficient machinery can be procured to extract the precious metal. Mining property, either dividend or progressive, if judiciously selected, seldom fails to prove remunerative.

Messrs. Powell and Cooke will feel much pleasure in assisting parties to such selections, feeling confident of giving satisfaction to those with whose confidence they may be intrusted. Mines inspected, and reports furnished, on the usual terms, by competent agents, in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales.

Bankers—Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

MR. R. B. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICE to PARTIES SEEKING INVESTMENT in MINING PROPERTY: His object will be not only to obtain but to secure support, by the soundness of his information and the bona fide character of the undertakings to which he will direct attention.—References to persons of the highest respectability in the City.—Office, 29, Austinfriars.

MESSRS. H. WATSON and CO., of No. 3, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, are in a POSITION to ADVISE CAPITALISTS on the PURCHASE and SALE of MINING PROPERTY; and will pay every attention to such orders as they may be favoured with.

GENERAL MINE AGENCY OFFICES, 2, MAG'S HEAD COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET. ST. PIERRE FOLEY, C. and M. E., Assisted by eminent Mining Engineers. Private address, 19, Gibson-square, Islington, London.

MRS. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER, 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET. MR. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Agnew Fria East Wheal Reeth Peninsular Min. Co. Wellington

Alfred Consols East Wheal Rose Penlynn Court West Abraham

Altgold Cons. (state) East Wheal Russell Penzance Consols West Alfred Consols

Anglo-Californian Egar Lee Perran (silver-lead) West Bassett

Asa and Craiglog Exmoor Eliza Perran St. George West Caradon

Balloon Beacon Four Dargue (Cum.) Phoenix Great Cons. West Crinnis

Bedford United Garreg Poltimore West Damself

Bell and Lanarth Gawton United Port Phil. & Col. Gold West Darlington

Binton Consols Gillmar Prince Albert West Ding Dong

Birch Tor & Vitifer Gonamena Quintrell Downs West Stray Park

Black Craig Grambl. & St. Aubyn West Par Consols

Bodmin Consols Great Beam Red Dragon West Providence

Boringdon Consols Great Bryn Consols Rix Hill West Russell

Boscaswell Downs Great Crinnis Round Hill (Salop) West Seton

Boscaran Botallack Great Phoenix Cons. West Sharp Tor

Bottle Hill & Brewer Great Sheba Consols South Caradon West Sheba

Bridford Consols Great Work South Curn Bres West Treasury

Britannia Gold & Cop. Great Wheal Alfred South Wheal Badern West Trethellan

Bronfoidy Great Wheal Fortune South Frances West Wheal Alfred

Butterdon Great Wheal Fortune South of Scotland West Wheal Frances

Callington Great Wheal Vow South Tamar West Wheal Baden

Calstock Consols Gwallow South Tolvus West Wheal Russell

Cardon Wood Halamaning South Towy West Wheal Treasury

Carsnares Creek Herodfoot South Wheal Bassett West Wheal Treborth

Carravallion Irish Con. Mining Co. Wheal Buller West Wheal Treborth

Castle Dinas Kilbricken South Wheal Russell Wheal Buller

Cathedral Kilbricken South Wheal Russell Wheal Buller

Chiverton Kilbricken South Wheal Russell Wheal Buller

Clive & Colonial Leeds and St. Aubyn Wheal Buller Wheal Buller

Comford Lelant Consols St. Aubyn Wheal Buller Wheal Buller

Condurrow Levant St. Day United Wheal Buller Wheal Buller

Lewis St. Ives Consols Wheal Buller Wheal Buller

Linaras St. Ives Consols Wheal Buller Wheal Buller

Stoke Climsland Con. St. Ives Consols Wheal Buller Wheal Buller

Stow Park St. Ives Consols Wheal Buller Wheal Buller

Swanpool St. Ives Consols Wheal Buller Wheal Buller

Tamar Consols Trelawny Wheal Buller Wheal Buller

Trevena Trelawny Wheal Buller Wheal Buller

Trevelyan Trevelyan Wheal Buller Wheal Buller

Trewhay Trewhay Wheal Buller Wheal Buller

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

WILFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in the 120, east of Field's engine-shaft, is improving; it is 6 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and is draining the water from No. 1 winze, which is sinking below the 110; the lode in this winze is worth for copper ore quite 200*£* per fm., this winze is being sunk nearly 4 fms. below this level. All the other parts of these mines are just as last reported.—M. WHITE.

GRUNDELL.—In the 25 cross-cut we shall have, after this week, about 3 fms. to cut the great lode. I have carefully taken the underlay. In the adit end, we are now driven about 2 fms. 4 ft. since the lode there was cut a few days since. I would like to see the north wall of the lode before saying what it is likely to make. In hoping to find the best part of the lode on the north wall, as in the Arundell cut, the north part of the lode carried the copper ore.—W. THOMAS : May 4.

UGUSTA CONSOLS.—There is no alteration to notice at the engine-shaft since my last report.—ANDREW BRAY.

WALLINGFORD.—In sinking under No. 4 level we have come upon a channel of running parallel with our present levels, and under what we considered to be foot-wall of the lode; this new lode is full 10 feet wide, well mixed with lead; the lode and the lead being the richest part of the mine. We are now cross-cutting through the foot-wall, to prove in several places; and have cut into it at one place, not yet through it; in a week or two we shall be able to judge with more certainty as to its value.—W. GRIFFITH : April 29.

I have just come out of the mine, and am glad to be able to confirm my report Saturday last; as at No. 3 level, which is 13 fms. under No. 4 level, we have cut the new lode in several places, all producing lead. We shall have another sapping in a few days.—W. GRIFFITH : May 1.

AT HOLES.—The Cornish lode in the 60 fm. level, driving south, is 3 ft. wide, composed of congenial spar and carbonate of lime. The 48 fm. level, driving south, is 3 ft. wide, the Wood lode, without any material alteration since last reported on.—W. THOMAS : May 3.

WILDFORD UNITED.—We have cut into the lode in the 130 fm. level about 18 in., and it is composed of spar, capel, and ore, but not rich. We continue to drive by the side of the lode in all the levels in the mine. The stopes in the back of the 115 yielding well, Paul's stope being 4 tons, and Jeffery's 9 tons. Jackson's stopes, the bottom of the 103, are worth 6 tons per fathoms. We weighed at Morwellham Friday last, 171 tons 3 cwt., and sampled, computed 190 tons. J. PHILLIPS : May 3.

WIRCH ALLER.—The 40 south is at present a very promising end; there is a good bunch of lead in the back, and which is evidently making over the end, and which I hope to be another shoot of ore, as it is inclining in precisely the same direction as previous ones; and, in fact, the 40 end has never been without ore since we cut it. I have two men stripping down the branch standing in the eastern side, for the winze, which is producing good lead; this piece of ground is looking well, and I expect to set it next Saturday to four men, at a low tribute. We have commenced to drive the cross-cut in the 30 south, east at the winze-brace, to search for bunches in the 40, the ground we have driven through this week is of a highly mineralised character, it being full of branches or droppers, composed of good lead, black and brown jack, in prian and mundic. The tribute pitch in the back of the 40 continues to produce good work for lead, and next Saturday I intend to put more in it than at present. There is no material alteration in the south end at this time; and this end until the 40 is driven under it, and a rise put up to ventilate it. Pye's is going down first-rate, and is now within 2½ ft. of the bottom of the 40, and the ground is evidently a very congenial stratum for making lead. I have bored a 4-in. lift of pumps, and I think we shall be able to keep the water with a clearer, in each core, so as to be able to drive north to the present south end at the 40. Our dressing pares are working with good spirits, and losing no time, but they are not yet sufficiently large to keep away the stuff. We are enlarging the floors, and getting the balance-hobs, with flat-rods, prepared as fast as possible. The work will commence the bob-pits next week, which they would have done this week had carriers to bring down the stones. The engine, with the machinery continued in working this mine are doing very well.—G. R. OZOBRA : April 29.

WIRCH TOR AND VITIFER.—Since the 1st of this month we have sampled (in the stone) 85 cwt. of tin out of 643 sacks; we have now 550 sacks more to sample, which will (if as good as the last, and there is not much doubt about it) produce 200 cwt. more, making a total of 65 cwt. for the month of April. The pitches continue without alteration. There is no change in any other part of the mind.—T. THOMAS : April 27.

WODMIN UNITED.—The lode in the 90, east and west of cross-cut, is as good as reported. Also the lode in the winze in the bottom of the 80 east. In the 80 the lode is gradually improving, about 3 ft. of the north part of which is saving some very good work is being broken occasionally. We have every reason to calculate on having a good lode here within a short distance: this level is now fms. west of engine-shaft, and is now being driven under the most important part of my mine, where there are 20 fms. of backs. We have about 40 fms. further to drive to reach Stone's shaft, which is sunk to the 60, west of Stone's shaft; there are 20 fms. of backs. We sampled, on Monday last, two parcels of copper ore, computed 35 tons.—R. RICH : April 27.

The 90, fathoms level, east of Truscott's shaft, is still looking well, and has improved since my last report. In the winze sinking below the 80 east there is still a good lode; the 80 west is also gradually improving. It affords me great pleasure to state that I have no doubt of our having a good mine.—R. RICH : May 4.

BOILING WELL.—I have surveyed this mine, and have carefully examined all the veins laid open to view in the different levels, as well as the rock on both sides of them, and leg to hand you my observations. Having been informed that you are supplied with a section of the workings made both by the former and the present proprietors, I will not trouble you with the length of the levels driven, or the winzes sunk, but will confine my remarks to the appearances of the lodes, giving you a description of them, recommend how they should be worked, and give you my opinion of the results which will most probably be obtained by a proper development in depth. The rock through which the veins traverse consist of clay slate; in some places it is indurated, and in others strongly mineralised; in most parts, however, it is coarse grained, and numerous veins of quartz and porphyry of iron run through it in almost every direction; there is, however, to be described. The lodes wrought on at present are the south, or King's engine lode, and north, or Hallett's lode. Although the former proprietors mostly confined their operations to the north and engine lodes, but more properly speaking branches or droppers on, and feeders to the main lode, I think the indications were not sufficiently favourable to justify an outlay of capital in developing them, nor do I think that, with the exception of sinking from one level to the other for ventilating the more important part in operation, any good results will be obtained by exploring them at any time above the 40. Nests of ore would, no doubt, be discovered, but I have not yet seen any of ore exist in a similar laminated structure. The lode in the 30 (engine lode), which is 10 ft. east and west, consists of hard quartz, spodumene and yellow copper ore. The same remarks are applicable to the level extending at this depth on the north or Hallett's lode, and as I cannot recommend them to be further explored at present, I will beg to call your attention to the south lode. This lode averages from 3 to 6 ft. wide, and extends north about 4 feet in a fm., and bears about 35° to the north of east and south of west; it is composed of a hard grey quartz, with a friable ferruginous quartz on its back, and cannot be called gossan; it is, however, highly mineralised, and the lode very regular, with well-defined walls, and I believe it will ultimately be found to be a moderately productive one: there is a great similarity in its character in all the levels, as well as its component parts; and, although it has not yet produced much ore, it is more than probable that the other lodes or branches will, at their depth of intersection, be found to have enriched it, and thus form one body of lodes. It was anticipated that the south, or main lode, would have come into the engine-shaft a few fathoms below the 40, and this lode has made its appearance in the 40, which is, I am inclined to believe, a south, or main lode, but there is, evidently, another part standing on the south, which will be cut into immediately after the pit-work is fixed; it would not be prudent to do so before, because much water would, no doubt, be let down and retard the work. I cannot, on a close examination, conceive what lode, but that of the south, can be under the 40 in the 30; it is underlyng northerly; whereas all the other veins seen in the mine aforesaid underlay southerly. But if the lode seen in the 40 is King's, or the main lode, why does it not drain the upper level? Because, first of all, the lode is not yet cut through the 40; but, admitting it was, the branches of a fissile character and compact nature in the 30, and evidently intersecting the lode found to have enriched it, and thus form one body of lodes. It was anticipated that the south, or main lode, would have come into the engine-shaft a few fathoms below the 40, and this lode has made its appearance in the 40, which is, I am inclined to believe, a south, or main lode, but there is, evidently, another part standing on the south, which will be cut into immediately after the pit-work is fixed; it would not be prudent to do so before, because much water would, no doubt, be let down and retard the work. I cannot, on a close examination, conceive what lode, but that of the south, can be under the 40 in the 30; it is underlyng northerly; whereas all the other veins seen in the mine aforesaid underlay southerly. 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stamping a portion of the tinsuff, which proves better than I calculated. Next week I hope to have a tolerably correct estimate of the value of the pile we have at surface. Our copper ore sampling takes place on Tuesday next, the 9th inst. The number of hands employed is now about 30. Taking the mine altogether, it is coming out far better than I could possibly expect.—T. JULIAN : May 2.

WEST WHEAL ALFRED.—At Carr's engine-shaft, sinking below the 55 fm. level, there is a good ore part, 18 in. wide, in the middle of the lode. The 55, east of Mexico shaft, will yield 2 tons per fm.; the 55, west of Mexico shaft, will produce 1 ton per fm. The ground in Cole's engine-shaft is rather improved. The tributaries are breaking the usual quantity of copper ore.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—North Lode : The lode in the 50 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. The lode in the 35 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 80, per fm. The lode in the 20 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. The lode in Cress's stope, in the back of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm., worth 80, per fm.—Old Lode : The lode in the 52 east is 3 1/2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm., worth 60. The lode in the 65 east is being cut through; at present it is unproductive.—Watson's Lode : The lode in the 50 west is 5 ft. wide, composed of white iron, muriac, prian, and spots of ore. We weighed March 20, yesterday, at Calstock Quay, 200 tons, and sampled April ore, computed 100 tons.—T. CARPENTER : April 29.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—The lode in the slopes in the bottom of the 25 fm. level, west of Graham's shaft, on the Guide, is 6 ft. wide, sawing and stamping for tin. The lode in the east slope, bottom of the 25, west of Graham's shaft, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, sawing for tin—stiff of low quality. The lode in the slopes in the back of the 25, east of Graham's shaft, on the Guide, is about 3 ft. wide, yielding tin. The lode in the slopes in the back of the 25, west of Rose shaft, on the Guide, is about 1 1/2 ft. wide, sawing for tin. The lode in the adit level, on Wheal Augusta lode, continues in two parts, small and poor.—R. GOLDSWORTHY : April 29.

WHEAL CREDOR.—On Saturday last, our setting-day, the work was set out. Tonkin's rise above the 24 to two men, stented 2 fms., or hole, at 31, 10s. per fm. The 12 to drive by two men, stented 2 fms., at 41, 10s. per fm. The cross-cut south in the deep adit to six men, stented 3 fms., at 71, 10s. per fm. All the wheeling to Rundell's shaft to seven men, for two months, at 23, 5s. per month. The filling and landing to Rundell's shaft to three men, two months, at 71, 10s. per month.—Tribute : A pitch to the back of the shallow adit, west of Barklie's rise, to two men, for two months, at 13s. in 11. A pitch to the deep adit west of No. 1 cross-course, for two months, to two men, at 13s. in 11. A pitch to the east of the above to two men, for two months, at 13s. in 11. A pitch to the back of the 24, east of Rundell's shaft, to two men, for two months, at 13s. in 11. A pitch to the back of the 24, east of Rundell's shaft, to two men, at 13s. in 11. The halvans from the dressing-doors, for two months, at 13s. in 11. Our shaftmen are to day fixing the standing-lift from the 24 to the 44, and shall at once send off a lift towards the next level, which is at the bottom of Rundell's shaft; this I hope to see all well by the end of this month, when I hope to see something encouraging; and no doubt it will lay open more tributary pitches before next general setting. The lode in the 12 end is improving.—W. DUNKE : May 3.

WHEAL EDWARD.—South Lode : The engine-shaft is down 3 fms. 2 ft. below the 42, driving by nine men, at 19s. per fm., until the 52 is reached. The men pay all the costs, including whin-horses. The lode in the 42 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore; in the same level east the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore occasionally : 10 men are employed in this level east and west.—North Lode : The diagonal shaft is down 16 fms. 4 ft. from surface; the lode in which is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, muriac, and spots of copper ore, sinking by nine men at 16s. per fm.—T. CARPENTER : H. EAST : May 1.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.—Engine-shaft : In driving the 97 fm. level south it is just as last reported. In driving the 97 fm. level south the ground is good; the lode is 15 in. wide, producing 10 cwt. of ore per fm.—Thorne's Shaft : In driving the 117 fm. levels, north and south, they are still productive. In sinking Oxman's winze, under the 107 fm. level south, it is looking favourable.—Young's Shaft : In driving the 167 fm. level north it is not so well as last reported; but at present it is worth 7 cwt. of ore per fm.—Webb's Shaft : In the 87 fm. level south the ground is more favourable for driving, and the lode more promising.—Maxwell's Shaft : In driving the 79 fm. level south we have intersected a cross-course, which has heated the lode west; we are now driving to cut it. The tribute pitches are not looking quite so well as they have been.—J. WILLIAMS : May 1.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—Guskus lode in the 50 fm. level, east from engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, muriac, and stones of tin; west it is split into two branches, producing low-priced stamping-work. Martin's lode in the 50 fm. level, west from engine-shaft, is 1 foot wide, worth 9d. per fathom for tin. In the 40 west it is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing low-priced stamping-work. In the 30 east it is 1 foot wide, worth 1d. per fathom.—JAMES REED : May 2.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—The lode or branch in the engine-shaft is 14 in. wide, composed of peach, muriac, and capel, and stones of yellow and black ore of good quality, underlying 12 in. in a fm. north. Setting day the shaft was set at 30t. per fm.—Sunk last month 2 fm. 6 in. We have tried to sink a winze below the 50 on the south lode as directed, but we find it impossible to proceed, as there is more water coming up from this winze than there is from the bottom of the engine-shaft. I set the winze at 13. per fm., but they would not realize 11. a month at that price, in consequence of the water. When we meet with this lode in the engine-shaft it will drain that winze.—JAMES THOMAS : May 2.

WHEAL MARSHALL (ST. STEPHENS).—We are now stopping the back of the deep adit level on the course of the tin lodes, which is turning out large quantities of tin-work of fair quality; the stamps are completed, and at work, but more stamping-power is required at once. Our men are at work with the utmost energy in completing the engine, and in the course of a few days we hope to put it to work; immediately after the water is forked we shall at once commence to explore the lodes in the most important part of the mine. We shall prepare a parcel of tin for the market as quickly as possible.—JOHN DALE; HENRY HARARI : May 2.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—At the engine-shaft, all the shaft work is fixed, and ready to start. We shall have the surface part ready shortly; we are only waiting for the fit-rod, crank, &c., from the foundry, which will be delivered on Monday next. The adit driving south at Hele measured 4 fms. 0 ft. 4 in. driven; set again to drive by four men, at 47 per fm., 1 fm. stent; no change to report. The level driving south on the granite vein measured 3 fms. 5 ft. 10 in. driven; not set again.—W. TAYLOR : April 29.

WHEAL PERU.—The lode in May's winze is 20 in. wide, composed of spar, iron, muriac, and good stones of lead ore, having a healthier appearance than I have hitherto seen it. The other parts of the mine are without alteration.—J. RODA.

WHEAL ROBERT.—The sink of the shaft is completed to the 30 fm. level; we are now sinking a few feet for a fork; the ground is very much changed in the last 2 ft., with capel, spar, muriac, and copper ore, and water is issuing very strongly from the south side. I intend to commence driving next week.—W. NEILL : May 3.

WHEAL SAMSON.—The openings on the new lodes are going on satisfactorily. Leddick's lode has been opened deeper in shelf, and has a very very distinct appearance, composed of gossan, white iron, and stones of lead occasionally.—J. SPANCO.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—The engine-shaft is sunk 35 fms. from surface, or 23 fms. below the adit. I was not able to see the bottom of the shaft beneath the 33 cross-cut, as there are about 7 fms. of water in the shaft; this, however, is expected to be fork by Monday next, when I should recommend to resume the 35 cross-cut with all speed. Capt. Williams informs me it is extended north 13 fms. 1 foot, and it is expected from 4 to 5 fms. further will intersect the great north lode, which is to be seen in the 23, about 6 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, muriac, and peach—a very strong and masterly lode, and I have no doubt, when intersected in the 33, it will be found a productive one. The 23 has been driven south 18 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. to the gossan lode, and is extended 13 fms. south of the lode, or 31 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. in south of engine-shaft. The gossan lode, however, is about 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, and muriac, with occasional spots of yellow ore. I should recommend you to suspend this cross-cut for the present, and confine your operations to the 33, for in case of a breakage, or should the surface water be scarce, you could then drive a little further north to see if there are any more lodes before you. I find the machinery and pitwork is laid in a miner-like manner, and all in good working order, and have no doubt, with a little more patience, perseverance, economy, and a moderate capital, you will have a good and lasting mine.—A. BRAY.

WHEAL TEHIDI.—Since my last report, there has been no alteration to notice in the levels. After altering the lift, &c., we shall resume sinking the diagonal engine-shaft. The perpendicular shaft is now down about 6 fms. below the 30 fathom level. The 80 fm. level, driving south, is still in favourable ground for driving. We sampled last Tuesday 18 tons of copper ore.—D. LANSBURY : April 29.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—The 103 fathom level, east of boundary engine-shaft, on Allen's branch, is worth 50s. per fm. The stops in the back of the 93, east and west of Allen's shaft, on the same branch, are worth 10s. per fm. The 55, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, is worth 5s. per fm.; we have two driven a cross-cut north of the same level, west of Allen's shaft, 6 fms., and cut two small branches, which are unproductive; the stop in the back of the same level is worth 10s. per fathom. The stop in the back of the 73 are worth 7s. per fm.; in the cross-cut south of the same level, towards Wallis's lode, there is no change to notice since last report. The stops in the back of the 63 is worth 8s. per fm. The stops in the back of the 53 are worth 9s. per fm. At Arthur's shaft, on the south lode, in the 70 east, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of tin and copper ore, having a most kindly appearance; the men belonging to this level are now engaged rising in the back of the same for a communication with the 50 to ventilate both levels. In the 50, east of the same shaft, the lode is 6 in. wide, chiefly composed of spar and brint. The 30 is cleared and secured 15 fm. east of the Old Wheal Providence engine-shaft, on the same lode; this level to drive about 30 fms. further east, which is partly filled with stuff and badly shafted. We have put the men belonging to the same level to sink a new whin-shaft on the same lode from surface; the stops in the back and bottom of the 30, east and west of Trelawny's shaft, on the same lode, are worth 3d. per fm. for tin and copper ore.—R. WILLIAMS; J. WILLIAMS; H. ROGERS : April 29.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 1 ft. below the 93 fm. level. In the 95 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10s. per fm.; in the same level, south end, the lode is disordered at present, being near the slide. In the 85 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 20s. per fm.; in the same level, south end, it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8s. per fm. In the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8s. per fm.—ground. In the 78 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9s. per fm. We have suspended driving the 68 fm. level until Chippendale's shaft is sunk to this level, when it can be worked to better advantage. In the winze sinking in the bottom of this level the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 9s. per fm. In the 40 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 8s. per fm. In the 40 fm. level, north end, ground good for sinking. In the 107 fm. level, south of Trelawny's shaft, the lode is poor at present, but the ground is easy for driving. In the 62 fm. level, south of Trelawny's shaft, the lode is poor at present, but, from the appearance of the work, we expect an improvement here shortly. The stops and pitches are much as usual.—JOSEPH KEMP : May 2.

WHEAL TRISTEM.—We have now finished casting and dividing the engine-shaft, and are driving the 52 fm. level cross-cut with all speed. We have cut a lode in the 40 fm. level cross-cut, but cannot tell its worth, as we have not sufficiently examined it.—J. JENKINS : May 3.

WHEAL UNITY.—The men in the 70 fm. level, east of Trelawny's shaft, are driving a side tie by the lode, in order to intersect the cross-course at this point. In the 60, east of the eastern whin-shaft, No. 1, the lode is upwards of 5 ft. wide, and worth 2 ft. wide, worth 4s. per fathom for tin. In the 50, east of No. 1 shaft, the lode in the end is about 3 ft. wide, worth 4s. per fathom for tin. In the 30, east of the eastern whin-shaft, No. 2, the lode in the end is about 3 1/2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The

men are removed from this lode for the present, that they may rise to the 20 to ventilate both levels, which I hope will be accomplished in a few days, when the 30 end shall be extended towards the Clowance lode, with all possible dispatch. The lode in the 20, east of No. 2 shaft, is about 3 ft. wide, producing sawing work for copper. We have erected a new whin on Hampton's lode, and are about to commence clearing up and securing Hampton's shaft, and I hope shortly to be able to set some tribute pitches in this quarter. The tribute department has shown a manifest improvement during the last month, and I think will continue to do so.—J. VIVIAN : May 1.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—The following reports on this mine have recently been received from the gentlemen whose names are appended to them :—

"The engine-shaft has been sunk 2 fms., below the 40, making the total depth from surface 42 fms., diagonally on the course of the lode. In the 40 the lode has been cut through, and proves to be 6 feet wide, composed of very strong capel, an abundance of muriac, and impregnated with rich yellow copper ore. The sinking is suspended for the present to admit of a sister pit being cut, and the fixing of permanent pit-work. The 40 has been extended west on the north wall of the lode 30 fms., which has been cut into at intervals; it will average from 4 to 6 ft. wide, of a very promising character, being composed of capel, muriac, prian, and a little rich yellow copper ore. The 40 has also been extended east 7 fathoms, and at the most extreme point reached the lode is cut into, where it is 6 feet wide, of the same general character as in the western end. Castle's winze, about 40 fms. west of the engine-shaft, has been sunk below the 17 fathom level 11 fms.; the lode, which at the top of the said winze is 2 feet wide, increased in size in sinking; at the deepest point reached it is 4 ft. 7 in. wide, of a very promising character, being composed of a very fine capel, muriac, prian, and rich quality ore. From this winze a 28 fm. level has been driven west 11 fathoms, throughout which the lode will average 5 feet wide, containing capel, quartz, prian, muriac, and a little copper ore of rich quality. The lode in the present end is of the same size and general promising character, with an increase of 4 ft. We should recommend, looking at the generally improved character of the lode, both in the steam-engine shaft and the different drivings, that the steam-engine shaft be sunk as fast as the nature of the work will admit, and that the present 40 fm. level, and deeper ones as they are reached, should be extended east as far as the cross-course. Castle's winze on the shaft, still 50 fms. further west, should also be put in order, and sunk with all speed, and the different levels extended as they are reached, home to the western cross-course. The water from this shaft can be drained by means of a line of rods from the present engine-shaft. The machinery consists of a 40-in. cylinder steam-engine, of sufficient power to put the mine to a considerable depth, a line of rods, two capstans and shear, one capstan rope, and two horse-whims, with rope. There is also an account-house, and smiths and carpenters' shops. In conclusion, I have to observe that as this masterly lode, which is embedded in the same mine, has been killed as that found in connection with the whole of the productive mines of this district, presents such evident signs of improvement, and there being also two cross-courses running throughout the entire width of the set, if the above recommendations are carried into effect, this mine cannot fail to become a valuable one. A report, dated 19th April last, contains my opinion of the other lodes in the set; it is, therefore, unnecessary for me to repeat it here.—J. RICKARD, of Devon Great Consols."

"The situation of the set is west from the Devon Great Consols, and within a short distance of the western boundary of that mine. The stratum is light killas, very congenial for the production of valuable copper lodes, and is much the same both in character and appearance as that of its rich neighbour. The set is large, and embraces within its limits several lodes, running in an easterly and westerly direction, also cross-courses running from north and south, intersecting them, and which add very much to the productive value of the mine. Past operations have been chiefly confined to four of these lodes; for the development of the two north ones an engine-shaft has been sunk 42 fms. below the surface, part of which is perpendicular, and the remainder on the underlay, or incline of the northern lode of the two, at this part of the set, and which is known by the name of the north lode. A cross-cut has been driven north at the depth of 17 fms., below the surface, part of which is perpendicular, and the remainder on the underlay, or incline of the northern lode of the two, at this part of the set, and which is known by the name of the north lode. A cross-cut has been driven north at the depth of 17 fms., below the surface, part of which is perpendicular, and the remainder on the underlay, or incline of the northern lode of the two, at this part of the set, and which is known by the name of the north lode. A cross-cut has been driven north at the depth of 17 fms., below the surface, part of which is perpendicular, and the remainder on the underlay, or incline of the northern lode of the two, at this part of the set, and which is known by the name of the north lode. 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way of keeping possession. At the steam-whim we have the boilers fixed, and all the engine-work in its place. I expect that in a day or two more we shall be ready to draw. The miners driving north on the cross-course in the 44, report this morning, that they have met with some small branches containing ore. I expect we shall find that the lode is heaved to the north.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION:-

Guanajuato, March 27.—MINE OF BAYAR.—This mine remains in precisely the same state as when last reported upon—viz., yielding a slight excess of returns over expenditure. The operations of the month have been almost entirely confined to the extraction by bouscos.

MINE OF JESUS MARIA Y JOSE.—The further deepening of the piso of San Hilario has been carried on throughout the month, and presents at present a very promising aspect. The vein at the lowest point of working is 3 varas broad, favourable for driving, with 1½ varas in width of good ore, which has given in the past four weeks about 100 cargas. The work is being continued downwards, to get increased depth, as well as to follow the ore in hand. With a view to a further exploration of the lode, the piso of San Francisco Javier has also been carried on, simultaneously with that of San Hilario. At first the vein was hard and unpromising, especially towards the “alto,” or upper wall, but am happy to say that, having passed through this indurated portion, we have found it improve in appearance, and have lately met with some stones of ore of a fine quality.

MINE OF TRINIDAD.—Shortly after the dispatch of the last report, the cross-cut from the shaft of Guadalupe was driven through the vein, and was then turned into a front northwards, with the double object of drawing off the water from the piso above, and of speculating the lode, which at the point of entrance by the crosscut was about 2 varas broad from wall to wall, with poor or interspersed over the whole surface.

In following up the exploration its character has a good deal changed, the ore being inclined to concentrate into a narrow “hilo,” or thread, in soft greenish,

matrix, in the La Luz vein, is generally considered a favourable indication.

Mines in Mexico.—The usual monthly statement of receipts and expenditure, brought down to the 25th inst., shows an actual cash asset in hand of \$10,664 2 2. The amount reported last month as being in the hands of the Mexico agents (\$16,000) still remains undrawn, the present rate of exchange on that city being unfavourable.

Quicksilver.—\$62 per quintal for considerable parcels.

Zacatecas Claims.—The only payment towards the liquidation of these claims which has taken place since last report has been the sum of \$369 39, received at the Custom House of Vera Cruz.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

P. A. le Comte de Fontaine-Moreau : Heating apparatus.—J. Smith : Railways.—C. de Bergue : Apparatus for acting on water.—S. O'Regan : Furnaces.—J. Yule : Raising minerals from mines.—A. V. Newton : Hot air furnace.—W. and T. E. Wilkins : Reverberatory furnaces.—W. C. Moat : Crushing, &c., machine.—H. Gilbee : Axle boxes and bearings.—A. S. and F. S. Bolton : Steam-boilers and Metallic tubes.—Z. Round : Bricks.—W. E. Brooks : Valves for atmospheric railway tubes.—E. Lavender : Stirring matters subjected to heat in retorts.—J. Mitchell : Pulverising, &c., ores.—J. Miller, jun., and M. Burke : Transmitting motive power.—S. Colt : Cutting or shaping metals.—S. B. Parker : Consuming smoke.—E. W. Hansen : Electro-magnetic engraving machine.—G. Elliot : Carbonate of soda.—J. Croyle : Manufacturing bolts, rivets, &c.—A. Chaplin : Cast-iron to building purposes.—A. E. L. Bellford : Manufacture of sheet and wrought-iron.—G. Hayes : Driving apparatus of machinery.—B. Fullwood : Cement.—C. C. Davis : Blow-pipe apparatus.—C. Meeson : Supplying fuel and water to locomotive engines.—J. F. Fenton : Steam engines.—J. F. C. Fletcher : Patent.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

M. MacLaren, Johnstone, N.B.—Improvements in fire-plates, grates, or furnaces.

J. T. Wright, E. P. Wright, and W. Asbury, all of Birmingham—Improvement or improvements in mill banding.

E. G. Banner, Cranham-hall, Essex—Improvements in obtaining and applying J. Brown, Darlington—Improvements in the construction of wagons.

E. D. Smith, Hertford-street, May-fair—Buffer brake for railway carriages.

S. Harrison, Croydon—Improvements in and applicable to steam-engines.

C. Carr, and W. K. Horsley, both of Sephili—Improvements in steam machinery and pumps for lifting water from mines and other places.

G. Shepherd, King William-street—Improvements in the construction of railways.

C. De Bergue, Dowgate-hill—Improvement or improvements in machinery or apparatus for removing patterns from moulds for castings.

S. and S. V. Abraham, Little-street—Communicating information or directions to persons in charge of railway trains.

W. F. Plummer, St. Mary's Overy-wharf—Improved machinery for grinding or crushing animal, vegetable, and mineral substances.

C. A. Holm, Cedar-street, Strand—Improvements in propelling.

R. Walker, Glasgow—Improvements in signalling by voltaic electricity for the purpose of increasing the safety of railways.

J. Boydell, Gloucester-crescent, Regent's-park—Improvement in the manufacture of C. Lampert, Workington—Improvements in machinery used in shipbuilding.

C. de Buxey, Mornington-road, Regent's-park—Improvements in machinery or apparatus for the amalgamation of gold ores.

G. Hargrove, Birmingham—Improvement or improvements in steam-boiler and J. Warhurst, Hollingworth—Improvements in steam-boiler.

G. Nasmyth, Brabant-court, Philpot-lane—Improvements in the construction of steam-boiler and other furnaces.

W. Croasdell, Hulme—Improvements in apparatus for governing the speed of steam and other motive power engines.

J. Z. Guy, Dundee—Improvements in gas meters.

J. H. Johnson, Lincoln's Inn-Bells—Improvements in machinery or apparatus for effecting agricultural operations, and in communicating power thereto, parts of which said improvements being applicable to the obtaining of motive power for general purposes.

C. Reeves, jun., Birmingham, and W. Wells, Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham—Improvement or improvements in casting metals.

W. and J. Clibran, Manchester—Improvements in apparatus for regulating or governing the supply of pressure of gas as it is conducted from the main to the burners.

E. Goddard, Ipswich—Improvements in gas-burners.

WARMING APARTMENTS BY GAS.—Mr. W. Ashdown, of Piccadilly, has patented a gas-stove, which, while exceedingly simple and economical, gives out a genial heat to any degree required, and has all the comfortable and cheering appearance of a coal fire. It consists of a chamber, in size and shape to fit the stove, and deep in proportion to its size. Into this chamber, which is covered with wire gauze, on which is placed a bed of fibrous asbestos, the gas is admitted, regulated by a stop-cock, and on lighting which the asbestos becomes instantly incandescent, and a lively flame plays over its surface. There is also a valve to admit air into the chamber, as may be required. It can be made of every variety of form and size, equally suitable for the drawing-room, dining-room, library, hall, or any other situation where a coal fire may have been used, and is a great desideratum for the study, and the chamber of the invalid. The lighting and extinguishing is instantly effected, without noise or dust, and is so constructed that by its action a constant supply of fresh air is brought into the room at an equal temperature, and the vitiated atmosphere as constantly conveyed away, and perfect ventilation secured. The supplies of gas and atmospheric air are so arranged, that after passing through the necessary chamber and perforated metallic plate or wire gauze, it issues through the asbestos in a continuous sheet of flame, the products of combustion passing off by a small flame producing neither smoke or soot, nor most effectively getting rid of that dangerous deposit in gas, which so often proves the cause of most calamitous fires, involving much loss of life and property; while the arrangement is so clean, that it must tend to the improvement of the sanitary condition of towns. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has honoured Mr. Ashdown by an inspection, and has expressed his satisfaction with the performance of the stove, which is patronised by many scientific gentlemen and noblemen, who regard the principle as a great improvement, and to whom reference may be made.

GAS PUDDLING FURNACE AT LISSENBURG, IN THE HARTZ.—For several months past a gas puddling furnace, on the principle of Thomas's, has been at work at this celebrated smelting works. The gas is produced from wood, turf, brown coal, but especially from the cones of the pine trees. The bar-iron produced by these furnaces is of the first quality, and can be produced 36s. per ton cheaper than by the ordinary process. More recently still, a furnace has been erected at Mandelholz, near Rothenburg in Hanover, fired by gases obtained from turf alone, and is proving very successful.—*Berg und. Hüttenm. Zeitung.*

THE AMERICAN LOCK-PICKER FOILED.—Mr. A. C. Hobbs, who so much astonished locksmiths at the Great Exhibition by picking the Bramah and Chubb locks, having been challenged by Mr. Edwin Cotterill, of Birmingham, to pick one of his “patent climax detector locks,” made the experiment at Manchester on Friday, and, after 24 hours' close application, was unable to accomplish the task. Mr. Cotterill undertook to pay Mr. Hobbs 50 guineas, if successful within that time. Mr. Hobbs was afterwards allowed to examine the interior of the lock, and acknowledged that an extension of time would not have led to success, because he had worked in the dark as to some of its details.

COST OF OBTAINING AN ACT OF INCORPORATION FOR A TRADING COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.—In the United States, where every species of manufacturing industry is carried on by the system of partnership or *comandite*, and where the greatest facilities are afforded for the formation of such companies, the expenses of incorporation are marvellously low. Mr. Whitworth mentions one instance where the capital of the company was \$600,000 (120,000*l.*), and the expenses of the Act of Incorporation only 30*c.* or 2*s.* 1*d.*!! We recommend this important fact to the attention of those who follow the trade of law-making.

THE GOLD EXPERIMENTS.—Up to the time of going to press, we are without any decisive intelligence respecting the various experiments which are being carried on in reducing the auriferous ores in different parts of the United Kingdom. At Pottimore, the public trial, which was announced for Thursday last, has been postponed, in consequence of Bérdan's machine not being completed, and which appears to be the case with several other mines. The results of trials by Perkin's machine on mineral from Dolfrwynn, East Alfred, Great Cambrian, two private mines by Mr. Tippet, and several others, have been various sized buttons of fine gold; but we have not learned the exact produce of each—the result, at least, still showing that there is gold, and that it can be extracted.

AUSTRALIAN AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—Persons landing at Southampton from Australia invariably get a higher price for their gold in that town than those who land with gold from California. In order to accurately test the relative value of the gold dust and nuggets from the Australian and Californian diggings, Mr. Pepler, the goldsmith of Southampton, has had some careful assays made. In 1 lb. troy weight of Californian gold there was found 10 ozs. 15 dwt. 12 grs. of fine gold, 1 oz. of silver, and 2 dwt. 12 grs. of dross. The large proportion of 12-13 of the weight being silver of the value of 5s. per ounce reduced the value of the gold about 6*s.* per ounce under that of Australian gold, which contained no silver, and not a greater quantity of dross, than was found in the gold from California.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The annual assembling of the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will take place somewhat later in the present year than has been the case in former years. The end of the month of September had been mentioned as the time when these scientific meetings are to be held this year, at Liverpool. The reason assigned for this rather advanced period of the summer being selected, instead of an earlier period, for holding the annual meetings of the Association, is to allow time for the completion of St. George's Hall in that town, so far at least as to allow of the meetings of the various sections of the Association being held within one building.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, May 5, 1854.

COPPER.	£. s. d.	QUICKSILVER.	£. s. d.
Sheathing and bolts	0 1 2	SPFELTER.	Per Ton.
Bottoms	0 1 3	Foreign	23 0 0-23 5 0
Old	0 1 0%	To arrive	23 0 0-23 5 0
Best selected	12 0	SING.	
Tough cake	126 0 0	In sheets	31 10 0-32 0 0
South American	126 0 0	TIN.	
	126 0 0-128	IC Charcoal	124 0 0-126
		Ditto	125 0 0-126
		Ditto, Refined	127 0 0-128
		Banca	118 0 0-119 0 0
		Straits	115 10 0-116 0 0
		TIN-PLATES.	
		Fig. No. 1, in Wales	1 17 6-1 19 6
		Refined metal	1 17 6-1 19 6
		IX Dito	1 17 6-1 19 6
		Barra, metal	1 13 0-1 14 0
		Barra, railway	1 13 0-1 14 0
		Ditto, railway	1 13 0-1 14 0
		ditto, Swedish, in Lond.	1 13 0-1 14 0
		ditto, Swedish, in Lond.	1 13 0-1 14 0
		Fig. No. 1, in Clydes.	1 13 0-1 14 0
		LEAD.	
		English Pig	24 0-24 15 0
		Ditto sheet	26 0-26 10 0
		Ditto red lead	26 0-26 10 0
		Ditto white	26 0-26 10 0
		Ditto patent shot	27 0-28 0
		Spanish, in bond	33 10 0-24 10 0
		American	none
		FOREIGN STEEL.	
		Swedish, in kgs. p. ton	18 0 9-19 0 0
		Ditto, in faggots	18 0 10-18 0 10
		In Liverpool, 1s. to 10s. per ton less.	
		At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.	
		In Liverpool, 6d. per box less.	
		REMARKS.	
		Since the publication of our last Journal the prices of Metals have undergone but little variation. The general appearance of the Market has slightly improved; still nothing of importance has transpired requiring especial attention.	
		COPPER.	
		The present quotations have been firmly maintained, and a good steady business doing. Several parcels of Foreign Copper have recently arrived.	
		IRON.	
		For manufactured kinds a better feeling seems to have arisen, in consequence of the enhanced value of the raw material; but makers being full of orders, are not disposed to contract, except at higher prices. Scotch Pigs have also experienced a large demand, and a good business done in them, both for shipment and home consumption; but by reason of the small quantity now offering, transactions at the quotation are not very considerable. On 'Change, to-day, they were a little easier, sellers quoting \$36. cash; buyers, \$32. 6d. m.m. g.m.b. free on board in Glasgow.	
		LEAD.	
		The demand for this metal in all descriptions has been limited, and although our quotations are but a trifle lower, still business may be done on rather easier terms.	
		SPFELTER.	
		SPFELTER is quite neglected; holders, however, are not disposed to press sales, and are anxious to accept prices under our quotations.	
		TIN.	
		—In English, the market presents no new feature; it remains quiet at present prices, with a good steady demand. The market for Foreign is also very well supported: 115 <i>s.</i> per ton for a parcel, of about 200 tons of Straits, has been refused.	
		TIN-PLATES.	
		TIN-PLATES have not varied in price; and as there is a fair enquiry existing, manufacturers are not disposed to make any concession at present.	
		QUICKSILVER.	
		—No sales of moment to report.	
		LIVERPOOL, May 4.—The demand for Iron continues very active, and most of the makers are very reluctant to book orders at present rates. Influenced by some speculative buying, Pig-Iron has advanced to 82s. 6d. cash, m.m. warrants, at which the market closed quiet, but firm. Tin Plates, Lead, and Copper, unchanged.	
		GLASGOW—MONTHLY REPORT.	
		Pig-Iron has an upward tendency, the present quotations being (warrants f.o.b.) G. M. B., three-fifths and two-fifths, 82s. to 82s. 6d.; Gartsherrie, No. 1, scarce, 88s. to 88s. 6d.; common brands, No. 1, 84s. to 84s. 6d.; Meers, Connal and Co. report the shipments as continuing very heavy, thus keeping the market firm; the price ranged from 78 <i>s.</i> to 80 <i>s.</i> , with the exception of a few days, when an alarm was caused by the officers of Customs having understood an order in Council, prohibiting the export of warlike stores to the Continent, to apply to iron-ore, also, when the price gave way to 78 <i>s.</i> ; but on this being explained, the legitimate demand again forced prices up, closing with a very firm market at the above quotations. It is estimated that the stock is reducing at the rate of 10,000 to 12,000 tons per week at present; and if the consumption and shipments go on at the same rate for two months longer, it will be wholly exhausted.	
		MINES.	
		One or two descriptions of shares have been sought after this week, and amongst them West Bassets have risen to 18 <i>s.</i> per share	
		(6000 <i>th.</i>), and few sellers to be found even at this high premium. A highly satisfactory report was presented to the meeting, and a dividend of 60 <i>s.</i> or 1 <i>d.</i> per share, will, it is said, be made in about four months. North Bassets are also in request at 10 <i>s.</i> to 12 <i>s.</i> ; South Tamar remains at 8 <i>s.</i> 17 <i>d.</i> to 9 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> ; Devon Great Consols, 42 <i>s.</i> to 43 <i>s.</i> ; Great Alfred, 29 <i>s.</i> to 31 <i>s.</i> ; Herdfoot, 8 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Alfred Consols, 21 <i>s.</i> ; Holm-bush, 4 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> ; Pendarves and St. Aubyn, 16 <i>s.</i> to 17 <i>s.</i> , and in considerable demand; Cilfach and Wentworth, 7 <i>s.</i> to 8 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Cwm Darren, 16 <i>s.</i> Upon the whole, there is more business doing, and we expect a better state of things when the market has become even more weeded. At East Rose, the lode has been cut good in the 16 <i>s.</i> , and caused an enquiry for shares.	
		In the Bullion Market,—Dollars, 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> per oz. Bar gold, if containing above 20 dwts. of silver per pound, 77 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> per oz. standard; ditto, without silver, 77 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> Bar silver, 5 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per oz. standard; ditto, holding 5 <i>s.</i> of gold, 6 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> Columbian Doubloons, 77 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> to 77 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per ounce.	
		DIVIDENDS DECLARED IN APRIL, 1854.	
		Mines.	
		Per share.	Amount.
		Wheat Bassett	£25 0 0
		Foxdale	224 0 0
		Ditto (New shares)	0 8 0
		South Cadron	128 0 0
		Botallack	2048 0 0
		Corn Bras	2000 0 0
		Newtonards	4 0 0
		Wheat Seton	1544 0 0
		West Cadron	1280 0 0
		Conduorow	3 0 0
		Wheat Arthur	767 10 0
		St. Ives Cons	

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly paid on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

DESTRUCTION OF IRONWORK IN COPPER MINES.—Sir: I read in your valuable Journal of last week a letter referring to the destruction of ironwork in copper mines, by "An Inquirer." As to the cause of such destruction, I beg to say that if your correspondent had been acquainted with chemistry, he would have accounted for that fact by the affinity which certain metals have for precipitating each other. Iron and copper are an example of this law; and that property has been known to chemists for many years to account for the destruction of the pump, &c. I beg to state that for every 32 parts of copper precipitated there are 25 parts of iron to supply the place of the copper; this will account for the great wear of the machinery when iron is used.—HARTRANF: *London, May 5.*

DESTRUCTION OF IRONWORK IN COPPER MINES.—Sir: In answer to the letter of "An Inquirer," in last week's Journal, I beg to state that capricious water acts on iron in virtue of the greater degree of affinity which iron has over copper for the state of a salt; hence it is, that when a salt of copper comes into contact with metallic iron, metallic copper is separated, while the iron enters into combination with the acid, or other non-metallic element of the copper salt. If we, then, suppose that in a copper mine the bright surfaces of the pitwork are brought into contact with the water of the mine, as it must be in the action of pumping, and that that water holds carbonate of copper in solution, the result may be the formation of metallic copper, and the production of carbonate of iron. It, therefore, becomes imperatively necessary, that for the preservation of the pitwork of copper mines some method of separating the copper held in solution should be obtained; this is best effected by placing sheets or serps of iron in the cisterns and at the bottom of the shafts, so placed that before the water has obtained access to the wind-bore it may have come into contact with the iron; the portions of iron should not be rusty, otherwise their object will be defeated. The sediment obtained by this means will contain from 40 to 90 per cent. of fine copper; it must be carefully collected at intervals, varying according to the quantity of water and amount of copper contained in the water, and the pieces of iron replaced by others. In mines where the ore is altogether the yellow sulphide, or copper pyrites, these precautions need not be so much attended to, as the quantity of copper held in solution will not materially affect the ironwork, nor will it pay the cost of collecting. The process will be used with the greatest success in mines where the ores are the carbonates, the black oxide, and the grey oxides or sulphides of copper. During the working of the Orosa Mines, in Ireland, nearly 16,000*t.* worth of copper was obtained by these means in a comparatively short space of seven years.—G. D.: *May 5.*

CABERRY WSM.—Sir: At a meeting, held last October, a committee was appointed to form new rules and regulations, to investigate the affairs, and report upon the prospects of this association. Having heard nothing more of the committee, and not being able to obtain any information of the results at the office, possibly some of your readers can enlighten.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Ody, May 3.*

MELBOURNE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Can any of the shareholders give me some information respecting the actual position of this company? The Earl of Devon (the honourable chairman) and the directors, though very silent, I trust cannot be so dishonest as to countenance the abstraction of money from the pockets of shareholders without rendering an account of its expenditure; and, if they cannot carry out their plausible schemes, they should, most certainly, arrange to return a portion of the capital subscribed.—GEO. GASKIN: *4, Rail Gate, Lincoln, May 1.*

WHEAL KETTY (ST. AGNES).—A Cornishman asks how much of the 17,500*t.* stated as paid on the 5000 shares, has been expended, and what amount remains in hand at this moment; and whether, under the present new management, the undertaking is more likely to prosper than the old one?—

WAYNMAN SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY, FESTINIOG.—Sir: May I trouble you to correct a slight error in the report on this quarry, which appeared in your last week's Journal? The vein is therein stated to be 1*1/2* miles long; this, to be right, should be 1*1/2* miles, for which distance it can be definitely traced throughout. The second error occurs in describing the breadth of the vein, which, instead of being 30 yards as therein stated, should have been 66 yards at or a little above the place mentioned. I have no interest whatever in this quarry; but having been professionally engaged there on an engineering survey, I can vouch for the facts herein adduced from actual measurement; and I desire it but fair that the shareholders should have removed any impression which might have a tendency to undervalue their property, which, without dispute, is one of increasing prospect.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS: *Festiniog, May 3.*

NORTH DOWNS.—"W. N." (Old Broad-street).—The quotation was according to a transaction on the Stock Exchange—an authority we take before all others, believing their price to be the best criterion of the actual value of shares.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—Sir: I have just seen your Journal of the 22d April, and have read the article on submarine telegraphs with no small degree of surprise. Surely it must have emanated from some interested person, the "historical sketch" of its origin and progress being nothing more than a fabrication, the main aim of which is evidently to bring before the public the interesting and precious "Young Eng. news"!—whose attention hitherto had been chiefly directed to railways, &c. I should hope without the knowledge or sanction of the gentleman in question; for nothing can be more derogatory to the character of a man in his position than making such a claim for himself, well knowing it to be unfounded and untrue; and, I may add, the consequences are but slightly different, if this effusion of some over-zealous friend remains unnoticed and uncorrected by him. Should you not receive any such letter from Mr. Crampton before the publication of your next Journal, oblige me, as well as my submarine friends, by inserting this in the cause of truth!—J. P.: *Paris, April 27.*

WELSH POTOS MINING COMPANY.—In our last week's Journal we represented Mr. Loftus, who recently visited and inspected these mines in company with Mr. T. W. Wilkinson, as the local manager; whereas he is a director of the company, and we understand the journey was taken by him solely at his own expense. We have no doubt, therefore, the shareholders will fully appreciate the services and liberality of Mr. Loftus, notwithstanding the position in which we inadvertently placed him.

"H. and H." (Dublin).—The price of Trebarwith shares on the 22d April was 7*1/2* to 8*1/2*, but circumstances may occur in a day to greatly depress any particular mine; or a few shares might be thrown on the market to be disposed of at any price, although we believe none could have been obtained at the sum mentioned.

NORTH BULLER MINE.—In answer to a correspondent in last week's Journal, we express our belief that it had been determined, at a private meeting, to abandon this undertaking, in consequence of a large shareholder refusing to pay his calls in arrear. We have since been informed that this was not precisely the position of the company's affairs, and that the mine is likely to be carried on successfully. The paragraph has, we understand, given annoyance to some interested parties; but, looking at the subjoined resolution, it will be seen that our informant was not far from the truth, and that there is really very trifling cause for complaint:—"Resolved,—that notwithstanding any special clause in the North Buller cost-book, depriving a relinquishing shareholder of all his interest in the machinery of the mine, inasmuch as Mr. Thomas King wishes to relinquish his shares, a valuation be made on his behalf by his valuer, and on that of the company by theirs; and that his share of the price agreed on by such two valuers be paid to Mr. Thomas King within one month of the valuation, less two years' discount at 5 per cent. per annum, and also less his share of the liabilities incurred up to the last day of April, 1851 (which liabilities for this purpose shall be taken at 500*t.*); and that, if such valuers shall fail to agree, the valuation be referred to a third person, to be chosen as a compromise by such two valuers, and such umpire's valuation shall, in such case, be conclusive on Mr. T. King and the co-adventurers; and that Mr. T. King shall, on or before the 15th of May, 1851, finally give the secretary notice in writing of his intention to withdraw himself from all further liability and share in the undertaking."

DEVON CONSOLS NORTH.—"C. P." wishes to know whether this undertaking, priced in the Share List at 2*1/2*, a share, is still at work; and what are its prospects of becoming a successful adventure?

WHEAL LUDCOTT—WHEAL WREY.—Sir: In reply to the remarks of "Argus" (of Liskeard), on the subject of amalgamation of Wheal Ludcott with Wheal Wrey, I should say that the "Wish is father to the thought." I have not once heard that any such intention exists among the Wrey shareholders. Certainly, it would not be wise on their part, who have a large sett, with several well-defined lodes, and the lode now worked on affording the prospect of speedy and ample returns, to incur any liability on account of Wheal Ludcott. As "Argus" seems to complain of the management, I should recommend him to follow the example of the Wrey shareholders, and secure for his mine, if possible, equally good and honest management. He may be assured, that the chief prosperity of a mine depends on this.—A COUNTRY SHAREHOLDER: *May 3.*

Mr. R. W. Townsend proceeds next week to visit some of the mines in the west of Cork, and communications may be addressed, as before, to his offices, 2, Henrietta-street, Dublin.

CUBERT UNITED MINES.—We have received several communications, in which the writers express their surprise that the report of Captain Samuel Richards, on the state of these mines, did not appear in our last Journal. We have only to say that we did not receive the report until Tuesday. Where the negligence lies it is not, perhaps, for us to offer an opinion, it being rather a question for the consideration of the shareholders and committee of management.

HALMANSING AND CROFT GOTHAL.—We have received a communication from Mr. R. E. Michell, the agent of this mine, relative to a Notice to Correspondents in last week's Journal, headed, "A Shareholder, Marazion," in which it is implied that 20 tons of coal were charged to the adventurers, which had never been received. Capt. Michell fully explains the transaction, which, instead of compromising his character, shows that he did everything in his power to save expense to the adventurers. The fact is, that in the latter part of March, 1853, the Aberdare and Gwyther Coal Company chartered the smack *Nausicaa* and the schooner *Mary* to take coal to Capt. John Vivian, at the Mount, for the company. When the vessels arrived there was much snow on the ground, and he discovered by the charter that he had only three days to discharge both, under a demurrage of 3*1/2* and 2*1/2* each respectively per day after that time. The agents declined to take them on such terms; but having received a letter from Mr. Pascoe, solicitor, Penzance, to avoid a lawsuit he took the coal; but the roads being impassable for days, he solicited his brother to take part, which were weighed to him, 19 tons 2 cwt., and the amount, 14*1/2* tons, handed him by the clerk, which was paid on the 21st April, 1853, for which Capt. Michell gave credit. We have inspected the whole of the accounts since Capt. R. E. Michell was in the company's service, which are plain and straightforward, and the sum above-named duly entered, leaving at the end of June a balance due to Capt. Michell of 7*1/2*, 17*1/2*, 3*1/2*. We have also seen the letter of Mr. Pascoe, and a copy of the one forwarded by Capt. Michell to Mr. Gooley, 75, Cornhill, with the accounts, and are satisfied that every transaction has been conducted in the most honourable manner; while we regret that any one should be found wicked enough to invent such a charge, or weak enough to believe it without proof, or that it should have found its way into our columns, such regret is greatly lessened from the fact of its having elicited so triumphant and convincing a reply.

POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS.—"W. J." (Glaston).—Our correspondent very justly complains that the enormous charge made in Prussia on delivery of English newspapers prevents many who would otherwise subscribe to them from doing so. We have to inform him that the difficulty is to be overcome by ordering the paper through the post office of the town in which he resides; the authorities will supply it, on payment of the quarterly subscription in advance, with the addition of, we believe, 10 per cent. commission, without further charge, being little more than 1*d.* each Number for the postage. The same remarks may be acted upon for Denmark, and several other countries.

THE COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The publication by Government of the number of stamps issued to the respective Newspapers affords a fitting opportunity to acknowledge the very ample patronage we have received for our endeavours to make the MINING JOURNAL worthy of public support.

The steady progress in Circulation is the best evidence of appreciation; while the considerable increase of our Correspondents, in all parts of the world, shows that the interest in the objects to which the MINING JOURNAL, RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, is more particularly devoted is not confined to this country; and the repeated assurances of approval we receive, lead to the fair expectation that, as the same spirited and independent system of management is pursued, we may well rely on a continuous increase of our supporters and circulation.

The following list will show that the number published of the MINING JOURNAL surpasses that of the entire Railway press:—

Newspapers.	1851.	1852.	1853.
MINING JOURNAL	118,750	147,000	200,032
RAILWAY TIMES	86,530	81,000	88,300
HERAPATH'S JOURNAL	119,100	121,004	82,152
RAILWAY RECORD	28,350	25,500	19,475
RAILWAY GAZETTE	7,900	7,500	4,500
	241,880	235,004	194,427
MINING JOURNAL	118,750	147,000	200,032

The other Commercial Newspapers may be thus classed,—also showing the circulation of the MINING JOURNAL to be considerably more than all of them put together:—

Newspapers.	1851.	1852.	1853.
London COMMERCIAL RECORD	36,900	35,600	41,250
THE REPORTER	24,851	12,075	32,550
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE	23,000	21,000	27,500
LONDON MERCANTILE JOURNAL	17,500	19,300	15,500
THE MERCHANT	23,000	18,000	14,000
	124,683	105,975	130,800
MINING JOURNAL	118,750	147,000	200,032

* * * The MINING JOURNAL of this day is accompanied by a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, in which is published illustrated descriptions of Perkes's Gold Reduction and Amalgamating Machine—Moss's Crushing, Pulverising, and Amalgamating Machine—Mouat's Water-Raising Apparatus—Wright and Hyatt's Elliptic Rotatory Engine—Chase's Pulverising Machine for Gums, Sugars, and Resins.—Also, Reports of the Meetings of the Great Grinnes Copper Mining Company; the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association; the Adelaide Land and Gold Company; and the Australasian Coal Mining Company.

We are compelled to postpone a valuable paper, by Mr. Joseph Holdsworth, on the Extension of our Coal-Fields; but which, with other matters on hand, we shall publish in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET with next week's Journal.

* * * TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, enlarged and augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street.—Price 5*s.*

Works published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London:

GEOLOGY AND MAGNETISM. By EVAN HOPKINS. 1*s.*

GOLD ROCKS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By JOHN CALVERT. 10*s.* 6*d.*

WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES. By MATTHIAS DUNN. 12*s.* 6*d.*

TABLES FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MINES. By WM. WHITBURN. 6*s.* 6*d.*

SUPPLY OF WATER IN SWANSEA. By MICHAEL SCOTT. 10*s.*

PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1853. By J. V. WATSON. F.G.S. 1*s.*

STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST FOR 1853. By W. H. CUELL, Esq. 6*d.*

GLOSSARY OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AND SMELTING TERMS. 2*s.*

THE MINING GUIDE. 2*s.* 6*d.*

THE COST-BOOK—TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY. 6*d.*

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM: ITS PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE EXPLAINED. 6*d.*

believe them as far as practicable from the technicalities which formerly too frequently prevailed. We solicit particular attention to this adjudication of the highest criminal tribunal in the country; it will teach operatives, before they engage in strikes, that they cannot expect impunity; it will instruct employers as to the evidence requisite to insure conviction; and it will be an unerring guide to magistrates, as to the simple but decided course which they ought, in such cases, to pursue.

An enquiry of an interesting and highly important character has originated from the Society of Arts, in order to investigate and ascertain "accidents, injuries, and diseases which attach to various bodily employments, and to devise means for prevention or relief." In the circular which has been issued, the committee justly observe, that the object is clearly for the advantage of both workman and master, producer, or consumer, "that ready help is confidently looked for from every class in carrying on the plan of operations," and co-operation is solicited in preparatory steps for holding, in the ensuing session, an exhibition of inventions and appliances of all kinds for making handicraft employment more healthy. Communications in reply to the printed questions emanating from the Society are, therefore, requested to be sent not later than the end of July next. It is also stated in the circular which has been printed that it is desirable that the correspondents of the Society who shall supply information, besides giving their names, addresses, and profession or occupation, should mention any circumstance, tending to strengthen their testimony; and that where statements are made otherwise than on personal knowledge, the authority should be given.

The avowed object is highly philanthropic—namely, to ascertain whether there is any trade, or group of trades, urgently claiming a special thorough investigation, with a view of mitigating attendant physical evils; and whether any contrivances, or illustrations of contrivances for the above purpose, can be furnished to the exhibition, together with details of a statistical nature, as to the number of cases, fatal or serious, which have occurred within the last three years in any department of industry. Medical evidence, as to the character of the injury or disease, in which it was produced, its premonitory symptoms, and the treatment found most efficacious, would be considered particularly valuable in reference to branches of trade recently introduced, or to the pernicious effects of which little attention has been hitherto paid. The committee are also anxious to test whether results good or indifferent have attended legislative enactments, and to consider what further parliamentary intervention might be desirable.

A synopsis of some of the physical evils which attach to various kinds of industrial labour is attached to the circular, in which, although embracing every operative class, we find the following, in reference to our mining population, prominently put forward:—1. Injuries through defects of construction in scaffolding, vaulting, and shoring—through defects of protection against dangerous mechanical operations by hand-machinery or otherwise—e.g., unboxed machinery, splintering of masses, &c.; through explosions of steam, fire-damp, gas, gunpowder, and the like; through carbonic acid, sewer gases, and the like.—2. Chronic injuries to general health, or to particular organs of the body—through vitiation of air, through over-crowding and non-ventilation of workplaces; through extremes of temperature; through privation of daylight; and through the fatigue of excessive or untimely labour. Under the latter heads are necessarily included coal and other miners, and their children; and we have also quite sufficient to satisfy our numerous readers that the investigation set on foot by the Society involves enquiries of peculiar interest and importance. In directing attention to them, we lend our humble efforts to the amelioration and advancement of the human race, as we at least are unacquainted with any means so well calculated to promote that beneficial object as investigating the defects in our social system, and searching and illustrating the most simple and salutary measures for its improvement. The conception reflects high honour on the enlightened and distinguished institution from which the proposal has emanated, and cannot, in its results, fail to concentrate a mass of information which must, hereafter, prove invaluable to the inquiring and reflecting mind.

A pamphlet under the name of *The Indian Iron-Works, and their Prospects*, printed at the Bombay Education Society's press, has been transmitted to us direct from India. Our readers have been fully apprised that the demand for iron in India, already very large, having lately increased on account of the railways and other public works there, led to the formation of the East Indian Iron Company. The capacity of India to produce iron in any quantity, and the excellence of the material, has been long asserted, and it had also been worked by the natives in the aggregate to a considerable extent. The subject had attracted the attention of the Government, and of the parties interested in Indian railways and the extension of the manufacture of native iron in the country, and become an object of vast moment. The late Mr. HEATH, a gentleman formerly in the service of the East India Company, and who has left behind him a high reputation for his well-known improvements in the manufacture of steel, had selected a place, called Port Novo, for iron-works, where an association was formed, under the title of the "Indian Iron, Steel, and Chrome Ore Company," by whom extensive machinery was erected to its requirements, but this has ceased to exist. The new company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing from the former iron company of Madras their property, rights, and privileges; and it obtained from Her Majesty's Government a Charter of Incorporation, with limited liability, and from the East India Company a renewal, for a period of 10 years, of the valuable lease and privileges held by the original company.

The properties thus secured comprised extensive tracts of mines and forests, acquired from native landholders, in addition to the lease from the East India Company of the mineral grounds in the districts of Sial, Malabar, Canara, Coimbatore, and South Arcot; and the company have now two establishments at work at Porto Novo and Beypoor, both favourably circumstanced on the coast at the mouths of navigable rivers. The Malabar Railway, in progress of construction, which is to have its terminus contiguous to the Beypoor works, furnishes vast prospective advantages for the transport of materials and produce. It might have been fairly anticipated that such an establishment, with native labour under English superintendence, with an organised staff of well-selected European workmen, would have fully realised to its proprietors the flattering promises of its prospects. That prospectus, issued at Bombay, stated that the Government at the Madras Presidency had been frequently supplied with bar-iron and castings from the Porto Novo works; and having lately recommended to the Court of Directors of the East India Company that the Indian Railway should be employed for the supply of the Madras Railway, the Court expressed its assent, naming a price according to the state of the English market, and of freights which could not fail to yield a remunerating profit on the manufacture. The exposition of the present position and prospects of the company, published in India on the 6th of February last, showing the importance of the undertaking both to Great Britain and India, seemed to invest it with national character, and to encourage strong hopes that capital and efficient management were alone required to render it a great and prosperous concern. The company, to which full powers are reserved for enlarging their capital to one million sterling, having determined on an extension by an issue of 20,000 new shares of 10*s.* each, the present pamphlet has been published, with the avowed design of assailing and defeating the project. It is impossible to deny to the writer great earnestness of purpose, and considerable energy and ability. His reasoning is, however, to a great extent, based upon the unprofitable operations of the former company; a ground which, if it were permitted to prevail in determining the enterprise, would, we fear, have prevented the extension and revival of such a great undertaking which, although at first unprofitable, has ultimately proved highly valuable. If fuel has not as yet been supplied in quantity and quality such as would enable British India to rival the iron manufacture at home, it by no means follows that in the vast dependencies under our dominion in the East coal may not yet be found sufficient to meet the most extensive requirements. The writer avers that the native iron of India,

the sameness of the quality used, ores of the different requisite descriptions may yet be found in India, whose combination would produce the desired result.

Without entering into the motives which have influenced the writer in question, and admitting the possible correctness of some of his objections, we cannot altogether approve of the spirit which actuates his hostility to this company, now appealing to the Indian public for support. There may have been, and there probably was, mismanagement in the previous operations; the results may have grievously disappointed ardent expectations, but not similar consequences frequently occurred at home. Being ourselves anxious for the introduction and extension of European enterprise in the East, we have deemed it our duty to allude to the present publication; it is anonymous; its author may not be disinterested; and if its animadversions were allowed to circulate unnoticed, a considerable time might, perhaps, elapse before they could be answered or refuted, from the very remote quarter in which correct and satisfactory information can alone be obtained.

A meeting of shareholders in the Royal Hibernian Mining Company was held on Wednesday, at which a lengthened report from the committee was submitted. Inasmuch as an amendment was carried deferring the adoption of the report, it may appear that there was a disagreement between the directors and other shareholders, but the only object in delaying the acceptance of that document was to avoid incurring a great expense in purchasing one of the gold-crushing machines until they are thoroughly tested by other companies, in consequence of the great discrepancies that have occurred upon reducing large quantities. We understand Dr. COLLYER has agreed to operate upon 10 tons of the stuff at Ipswich immediately his machine is in working order.

The newly-corrected and greatly enlarged edition of *Ur's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*,* containing a clear exposition of their principles and practice, and illustrated with nearly 1600 engravings on wood, is evidently a work of vast labour and research. The author informs us that the task which he had undertaken was to describe and explain the transformations of the several primary productions comprised within the above extended sphere by mechanical and chemical agencies into general objects of exchangeable value. While a very comprehensive portion of the work is devoted to the elucidation of the labours of the miner and metallurgist, and some important articles are introduced applicable to those of the mechanical engineer, we are assured by the writer that he has been repeatedly consulted by proprietors of factories as well as mines, both in this country and abroad, concerning derangements in their operations, or defects in their products; and in his present elaborate publication he has availed himself of the stores of information thus acquired, but has not neglected any means of procuring knowledge afforded by an extensive intercourse with foreign nations. Numerous tours through the factory districts of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland had opened fresh sources to him, and he conceives that he has been enabled to describe several curious processes hitherto veiled in mystery. The varied novelties first displayed at the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations are here described, and he acknowledges that in the mechanical department he has received valuable contributions from the two distinguished engineer brothers, Messrs. WILLIAM and PETER FAIRBAIRN. Of the former gentleman, Dr. Urz observes that "his bridges over the Conway River and the Sea Straits of Menai are such stupendous and marvellous creations of engineering enterprise, as have cast all former mechanical exploits into the shade;" and the public must feel that contributions from such a source would confer a distinguished character on a publication of even higher pretensions than the present.

We have carefully examined those portions of the Dictionary which comprise the treatises on mining, mines, &c., and we can safely tender our attestation that they have been prepared with care and accuracy, while the neat and elegant illustrations which accompany them must tend to render them peculiarly valuable as sources of instruction. The article "Coal" was supplied by a gentleman of high chemical knowledge (Mr. Lewis THOMPSON); and we quite concur in the opinion expressed by the writer "that an accurate, systematic, and intelligible report upon the calorific properties of coal has long been needed by the manufacturing and mercantile interests of this country." The first report of the commissioners, appointed at the instance of the Board of Admiralty, to enquire into the coals suited for the steam navy of Great Britain, is treated in the following strong terms of condemnation:—"That a more garbled, more inaccurate, and less impartial job was never exhibited—nay, not even in the House of Commons." We had ourselves, on its first appearance, compared both its plan, its arrangements, and its details with that which was prepared for a similar purpose in the United States; and while the one was the production of a single individual, Prof. JOHNSON, and the other the result of the combined wisdom of Sir HENRY DE LA BECKE, and a college of philosophers, we did not hesitate to give the preference to the former for simplicity and practical utility. The writer of the article on "Coal" in this Dictionary, very properly exposes a curious attempt made at page 13 of the Putney Report, to prove that the evaporative value of a bituminous coal is expressed by the evaporative value of its coke; while the table relied on proves the very reverse of the position attempted to be established, and actually shows that the evaporative power of a bituminous coal is immensely greater than that of coke, indeed almost double, and that the volatile ingredients of coal evolve in burning relatively a much greater proportion of heat than the fixed constituents. After arranging the experiments, the writer observes—"That to attach any value to such experiments, or to the conclusions drawn from them, is a mere fallacy, and as the whole of the theoretical part is based upon fallacious analyses, with them it must fall to the ground as erroneous and illusory." The article further remarks, that as it is possible that the Admiralty may be serious in its desire to ascertain the true value of steam coal, he would venture to suggest that the proximate value of each coal should be determined by actual experiment, and for that purpose that intelligent workmen should be selected, practically acquainted with the different modes of firing necessary for anthracitic, open burning, and bituminous or coking coal. Concurring as we do in this view, we would ourselves recommend that advantage should be taken of our splendid steam fleet at present engaged in active operations in the Baltic, to ascertain, by unerring trials, the relative value, for steam purposes, of the several coals of the British Isles, and thus the Board of Admiralty may be enabled, while officially conferring a material benefit on the service and the State, to settle the disputed capabilities in economic power of the different qualities of fossil fuel.

We cannot, however, permit a singular oversight in the article on "Coal" to pass without observation, for although the subject is so very important, the writer has confined his remarks to the first report alone, and has unaccountably passed over, or indeed appears to have been altogether ignorant of that it was followed by two subsequent reports on other coal districts of England. Such an omission in a work of this nature is highly reprehensible; but, as an apology for the absence from his text of all allusion to the later reports, he has specially noticed them where they were least to be expected, and are entirely misplaced—in the preface. Upon a review of the entire, Dr. Urz comes to this conclusion—that, "taken as a whole, the only honest inference that can be drawn from the three reports is that the question sought to be solved by the Admiralty coal investigation remains exactly where it was, for all practical purposes; the analyses, whether proximate, ultimate, or lithargic, together with the boiler experiments, being in all senses of the expression null, void, and of no effect whatever."

Although we have deemed it part of our critical duty to reflect upon this singular miscarriage, we are bound to concede that the vast mass of information contained in this work, selected from the best sources, and arranged with systematic attention, while it excites our surprise, entitles the author to the highest praise. Forming an invaluable compendium or guide of knowledge on every branch of practical art, with the modern improvements brought down to the most recent periods, it furnishes in itself a perfect library of scientific information for the miner, mechanic, and manufacturer. It is a publication embracing and illustrating every subject, suited to every class and capacity, and which ought to be found upon the shelves of every industrial and commercial establishment. "All knowledge is useful," is an aphorism which cannot be too strongly impressed upon the young youth of the country; and while we feel that perfection of quality of these works has never been expected in any human undertaking, we fearlessly assert that they have been issued from the press a publication so completely fitted to a realisation of that maxim, as the *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, now presented by Dr. Urz to the British public.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

MAY 4.—All the accounts which have reached me from the district since my last letter are satisfactory. The Iron Trade continues in an active state; orders are daily arriving, and no probability of a decrease. For pigs the demand is excessive, and many of the works are represented as being deficient of an adequate supply, at an advance of price. In the malleable iron-works the manufacturers are using cinder-pigs to a considerable extent, and the high price now being charged for pig-iron is a matter of no small complaint amongst those more immediately interested in the trade. The number of furnaces in blast in South Staffordshire is estimated at nearly 130, the produce of which ought, under ordinary circumstances of demand, to be sufficient, but which is now reported to be inadequate.

In the Metal Trade no material change has taken place. The prices of copper and tin are firm, and likely to be well sustained.

The Coal Trade continues exceedingly brisk, and a further step for its development was taken this week. The proprietors of the South Staffordshire Railway met here on Tuesday, and after an interesting discussion, resolved, under the Warneford order, on giving their assent to the bill now before Parliament, for making a new branch line through the coal fields of Cannock and Sutton, thereby affording additional facilities for developing the immense mineral resources of the district.

In connection with the meetings of the week, that of the Mechanical Engineers, held yesterday, at the board-room in Newhall-street, was amongst the most interesting to your readers. Mr. A. Slatte, of Dudley, presided. Amongst others present were Wm. Mathews, Esq., Samuel Thornton, Esq., and Messrs. Bird, E. Power, J. E. Payne, W. Griffiths, R. Elwell, J. Ross, W. England, G. Addenbrooke, H. Morgan, J. Cochran, J. Darwin, J. Brown, R. Williams, W. Middleton, W. Barnes, D. Joy, W. Williams, jun., George Thompson, J. H. Hodgkin, G. A. Everett, W. S. Garland, Thomas Walker, Henry Clayton, Jos. Wright, T. Chillingworth, J. Jobson, H. Aikens, J. Newman, &c. There were five valuable papers for discussion. The first read was one by Mr. E. Payne, of Birmingham, on Bird's Railway Train Signal, and from which it appeared that the object of the inventor has been to secure an effectual means of communication between the drivers and guards of railway trains. The principle upon which the invention is founded is hydraulic pressure, the fluid employed being an anti-freezing mixture, consisting simply of alcohol and water. The mechanism is enclosed in two cases, one placed upon the tender of the train, the other in the guard's van, each being furnished with a signal board, containing the same code of signals. The instrument exhibited contained 450 feet of gutta percha tubing, coiled on a drum in the case designed for the guard's van, and having been extended around the room, and attached to the case intended for the driver, it was found to work as follows:—The guard, requiring the driver to stop, raises a lever until the index points to the word "stop;" the fluid is forced along the tubing, and depresses the piston in the opposite instrument, forcing down with it a rack signal board; the gong is struck, and the word "stop" appears in the slot of the box. The driver then shuts off the steam, and raises his lever until the word "yes" appears in the slot, thus returning the signal to the guard; and should he fail, the guard again signals him to "return signal." Various other signals can be given in the same way, and a certain communication thus kept up throughout the entire journey, or only when rendered necessary by the approach of danger. In answer to questions by the chairman, Mr. Bird, and another person who had witnessed experiments with the instrument the day before, on the Stour Valley line, between Birmingham and Wolverhampton, assured the society that the guard and driver were signalled throughout the journey with the utmost possible ease and precision, the instruments not failing in any one instance. Mr. W. Mathews observed, that it was an invention of considerable merit, and he had no doubt that railway companies would be induced to adopt it upon their lines in some way or other. The ingenuity of the invention was admitted by all present, and its applicability having been satisfactorily proved by Mr. Bird, the sense of the meeting was expressed in a most unanimous vote of thanks to that gentleman, accompanied by an expression of desire, on the part of the chairman, that he would communicate the result of further experiments to the society.—The second paper was by Mr. William England, of Dudley, on an invention having for its object to secure perfect safety in ascending and descending mine shafts, and thereby prevent a recurrence of accidents arising from the breaking of machinery, and running off chains and ropes. Mr. Mathews and Mr. Thompson, who are extensively engaged in mining operations, although admitting the merits of the model, questioned its applicability and security.—Mr. Jobson, of Dudley, presented models in elucidation of a paper on an Improved Construction of Moulds for Metal Castings, by which the process of moulding is rendered simple and easy, combined with economy. The moulds are of plaster of Paris, or other substances of a similar kind, and the advantages of the new plan are felt most in cases where a large number of castings have to be made from the same patterns; also where intricate forms of the patterns (as in foliage or ornamental castings) makes it difficult to draw from the sand in the ordinary process of moulding, and the irregular surface of the "parting," or separation between the moulds, increases the difficulty of making a clear casting. In this new process of moulding, after the patterns have been first partially embedded in the sand of the bottom box, and the parting surface accurately formed, the top box is placed on, and is filled with plaster of Paris, or similar material, to which the pattern itself adheres; when the plaster is set, the boxes are turned over, the sand taken out of the bottom box, and a similar process repeated with it.—A very valuable paper by Mr. Ransbottom, on an Improved Piston, was next read; and one by Mr. A. Slatte, on a Water Filter, closed the business of the day.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DONCASTER.]

MAY 5.—The accounts of the Iron Trade from the principal works in these counties during the week have been of a most satisfactory character. The demand is very great, and prices are as firm and regular, and business operations generally are as prosperous as we have reported them for some time past. In proof of this, it may be stated that several new furnaces are being erected; and others that have been cold for years are now in full blast. Messrs. Samuel Beal and Co., of the Parkgate Works, near Rotherham, which are supposed to be the largest in Yorkshire, have just put a furnace in blast in the Holmes, which has not been worked for a long series of years; and Mr. Geach, one of the partners in the same firm, is erecting four furnaces in the Cleveland district—two of which are expected to be completed at Midsummer. For several weeks past, the shipments and local consumption of Scotch pig have been very much in excess of the "make," in consequence of which stocks have been very materially reduced. If this brisk demand continues, there is every probability that the present high prices will be easily maintained. The demand for plates used in shipbuilding, and for iron for railway purposes, is exceedingly active.

The shareholders in the Eayam Mining Company held their seventh annual meeting on the 28th April—[the particulars of which are given in our City Article.]

The extensive mining operations now being carried on in the mineral liberties of Hassop, Calvert, Rowland, and Ashford, is naturally attracting considerable interest and attention. Incidents occur almost daily in these districts, and in the vicinity of Eayam, which tend to prove the oft-repeated opinions of many scientific men, as to the valuable mineral wealth of North Derbyshire. The Enterprise Mine, in this district, has only been discovered a few months. It is a lead mine, having a day level at the foot of an immense mountain. The level has a beautiful ashlar arch at the entrance, and was only driven a few fathoms before a rich discovery was made, and it is now pretty generally believed that the distinguishing feature of the Enterprise ore is, that a large portion of silver is contained therein. The shares are principally owned by Mr. Burgoyne, of Eayam; Mr. Broomhead, of Calver; Mr. Bray, the eminent railway contractor, of Moor Park, and Mr. Bentley, of Stoney Middleton. The ore is of a nature entirely different to any other found in Derbyshire, and is now being sent off to London, to be assayed. A second level, similar to the first, has recently been commenced at the Enterprise Mine, at the base of a mountain, separated from the other by a narrow valley, the arch only having been completed last week. On Friday afternoon last the miners, who were working by the light of day from the mouth of the level, discovered a vein with a fine lode of lead ore.

The Steel Trade is remarkably buoyant; there are plenty of orders on the books that will take considerable time to execute. Some firms, who

have been largely engaged in commercial transactions with Russian ports, have felt a slight depression, in consequence of the closing of trading operations with that country, but the effect is expected to be only of a temporary character.

The Coal Trade is very active, and much business is doing. The demand is steady, and prices somewhat firm for this season of the year. Although the rates have not been reduced since our last, our coalmasters are now giving a greater quantity to the cargo for breakage, &c., than they did a short time ago, which is, indirectly, a nominal reduction. We hear complaints from all parts of the country of the want of providence among the men. If they would study their own interests, and those of their employers, they would soon see the inutility of neglecting their work as long and as often as many of them do.

The Brass and Copper Trades are brisk, and all hands fully employed. To-day the local share market opened with much firmness, but in the latter part of the day apprehensions were entertained that the Bank rate of interest would be reduced, and prices receded a little, in some cases 1 per cent. A rumour was in circulation that a new French loan was in contemplation, and this tended to make the markets more heavy; but on the interest being taken up without any charge, a slight reaction took place.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE COAL OWNERS AND MINING ENGINEERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, IN RELATION TO THE ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

It affords us peculiar gratification to be able to communicate to our readers a brief outline of the proceedings of a meeting assembled for the express purpose of promoting the increased safety of the miners, and to diminish by all possible means the great destruction of human life which now so lamentably prevails in our collieries. The time and space we have devoted for many years to the discussion of this momentous question, sufficiently attest the depth of our convictions, as well as the sincerity of our motives, for the course we have pursued; and it is, therefore, with undisguised pleasure that we witness such an evidence of the utility of our labours as this meeting exhibits. We have never disguised from ourselves, or our readers, that legislation upon this subject is attended with considerable difficulty; but we have contended that these difficulties were not insuperable; and that with a resolute purpose to do all that can be done to remedy the evils so justly complained of, very much may be done to accomplish so desirable an object, so as to increase the safety of the men, without unjustly or unfairly trenching upon the interests of the owners. The time has, we trust, gone past when the lives of men are considered of less importance than a profitable return for the capital invested; but we fear there still remains in some districts a notion that the question is merely a commercial one, and that the dictates of humanity ought to influence legislation in this matter only so far as may be consistent with the success of the enterprise. The sooner such barbarous ideas, if any such are still entertained, are relinquished the better; for it is monstrous to suppose that such a state of things can be tolerated. If a mine cannot be worked with safety, it ought not to be worked at all. Profits must not be purchased at the expense of human blood; and the country will be greatly disappointed if, in the proposed legislative measures, the safety of the workmen be not recognised as the chief and primary consideration. We have stated our views thus broadly, not as an imputation on any one who took part in these discussions, for no such principles were avowed; but to place the subject in so strong a light that our views may be unmistakeably understood, and that the decisions which may be ultimately arrived at on the several subjects embraced in the discussions, both in the country and in London, may be based on the principles of justice and enlightened humanity.

With these few prefatory remarks, we shall proceed to give such information as we have been able to obtain, which, though somewhat limited in extent, contains a fair digest of what occupied the attention of the meeting. We may mention, that the offer we made to send our reporter to all the sittings of the congress was respectfully declined, for reasons in which we concurred, and that we are indebted to a gentleman who was present at the whole discussion for the following abstract of the proceedings. The congress was held in consequence of a circular which had been issued from the Coal Trade Office, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dated the 25th March, 1854, and addressed to the principal coalowners and mining engineers in the country, requesting them to convene an early meeting of the "trade" in their several districts, and to submit to such meetings four resolutions, which had been passed at a general meeting of the Coal Trade of Durham and Northumberland, to the effect, "that it was desirable to bring under the consideration of the Committee of the House of Commons now sitting, a code of regulations for the inspection of mines, so constructed as to be applicable to the mining districts of the country generally." That to carry out this object, deputations from each district were solicited to assemble in London on the 25th April, and the four following days, for the purpose of endeavouring to construct a general and comprehensive code of inspection. The Government inspectors, and deputations from the working men, were also solicited to attend. In consequence of this circular, a large and influential meeting took place on Tuesday morning, the 25th ult., at Morley's Hotel, Charing-cross. Owing to insufficient accommodation, the place of meeting was subsequently changed to the Craven Hotel, Strand. Gentlemen from the several districts named were in attendance, most of whom took part in the discussions.

Mr. NICHOLAS WOOD, of Hetton Hall, in the county of Durham, was unanimously elected chairman, and opened the business of the conference in a long and lucid speech, in which he stated that these proceedings had arisen in consequence of a recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons, that the parties interested in the management of coal mines throughout the kingdom should meet, and endeavour to agree in recommending some practical code of regulations, suited to the varied circumstances of the collieries in all the districts of the country, and which code might afterwards be embodied in an Act of Parliament, having for its object the prevention of accidents in mines. The prominence which this subject had obtained in the public press, in the Houses of Parliament, and in public opinion, rendered its immediate and full consideration imperative on the owners and engineers engaged in the trade; and unless some fair and reasonable measures were proposed by this meeting, he feared that other measures, much less palatable, would be forced upon them. The committee of the Coal Trade of Durham and Northumberland had taken the initiative in these proceedings, in consequence of communications which had been received by some of its members from Mr. Hutchens, the chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons; and the coal-trade committee of the north, after mature consideration, and much discussion, had deemed it expedient not only to entertain the question, but to adopt a general code of rules and regulations, which, subject to some minor modifications, was thought to be applicable to all the collieries in Durham and Northumberland. He now submitted this code to the serious consideration of this meeting, and it was for the gentlemen present to discuss and determine how far this code was suitable to the exigencies of the mines in their several districts, and to propose such alterations, omissions, or additions, as they might think more adapted to the peculiar circumstances of their collieries. In arriving at a decision upon this important subject, he anticipated they would derive considerable benefit from the assistance and suggestions of the Government Inspectors, and of deputations from the working men who had been invited to attend, and who, he understood, had arrived in town for this purpose. The chairman then entered into the mode with which he proposed to conduct the proceedings, and concluded a long and interesting speech, of which the above is a brief outline, by thanking the meeting for the honour they had conferred upon him by unanimously electing him to preside over their deliberations, and for the attention with which they had listened to the suggestions he had submitted to them.

Printed copies of the Northumberland and Durham "Rules and regulations for the safety of coal mines, and of the workmen employed there-in," were then distributed among the gentlemen present, and an animated discussion ensued on the proposition that all collieries should have rules. This was ultimately decided in the affirmative, but with the understanding that the meeting was not pledged to the precise words of the resolution, and that the subject was open to re-discussion. It was then arranged that the meeting should be adjourned until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when the Government Inspectors and the deputations of the working miners should be invited to attend.

The meeting met according to adjournment on Thursday, when there was a much larger attendance of gentlemen from the several mining districts than on Tuesday. The minutes of the preceding sitting of the conference were read, and after considerable discussion were, with some verbal alterations, confirmed. The Government Inspectors were then intro-

duced to the meeting, and were invited to speak on the subject of the safety of coal mines.

* A Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, &c. By ANDREW URZ, M.D.

London: Longman and Co.

duced, and informed by the chairman, that the object the meeting had in view, in requesting their attendance, was to solicit from them such information as they had derived from the inspection of the mines in their several districts, and the meeting would be obliged if they would submit to it any suggestions for the improvement of the law, and unite with those present in an open and friendly discussion of any topic connected with the prevention of accidents in mines which might incidentally arise, or which might be suggested by themselves or by any other gentleman. A somewhat desultory conversation then ensued, which resulted in the Inspectors stating that they should be happy to listen to the proceedings of the meeting, and to give their best consideration to any resolutions the meeting might decide upon; but that, as they were employed by the Crown, it was their duty not to communicate their views and suggestions to this meeting, but to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. This determination was received with undisguised astonishment by the meeting, and it was unanimously resolved that the Inspectors should be relieved from further attendance. On their leaving the room, the chairman submitted to their consideration the propriety of consulting the Secretary of State, on the subject, and it was generally understood that such was their intention.

The deputation from the colliers were then introduced, which consisted of Mr. Martin Jude and Mr. Gray, for Northumberland and Durham, and Mr. Swallow and another for Cheshire and Lancashire.

The CHAIRMAN addressed the deputation, soliciting their assistance to promote the object the meeting had in view, and inviting a free and unreserved communication of their opinions, and the wishes of the men as to legislative measures for the prevention of accidents, assuring them that any proposals they might submit to the meeting should have its serious attention.

Mr. MARTIN JUDE then stated that he appeared at the meeting as one of the representatives of the working men engaged in the collieries of Northumberland and Durham, and on their behalf he begged to thank the gentlemen present for inviting them to attend this meeting, as, from what the chairman had just said, he could not doubt but that great good would result from it. The views of the working men in his district were so well embodied in a petition to Parliament, now in the course of signature, and which had been signed by 3000 men, that he begged to submit it to the meeting for consideration, in the hope that the several remedies therein proposed for the existing grievances of the men would meet with the concurrence of the gentlemen present.

Mr. SWALLOW said that the men in his district had also prepared a petition to Parliament, which had been very numerously signed, and which was substantially the same as that of Northumberland. The men in Scotland had also prepared a similar petition, but with a clause for the limitation of the hours of labour, with which he and his constituents did not agree, and which he did not expect this meeting would entertain. He begged to give in the petition from the miners of Lancashire and Cheshire, which embraced the chief points that the men in his district thought required attention, with the view of obtaining such legislative measures as would remedy the evils of which the miners so justly complained.

The petitions to Parliament were then read by the chairman, and full explanations were given by the deputies, as to the opinions and views of the men, as each successive clause was read. Many of the suggestions made by them were very valuable, and were received by the meeting with every possible respect. The general intelligence, undoubted talent, and the moderate and conciliatory spirit displayed by the deputies, excited general admiration and esteem, and went far to establish that cordiality of feeling between the representatives of the men and of their masters, which so eminently prevailed during this and a subsequent interview.

In thanking them for their attendance, the CHAIRMAN expressed the great pleasure and satisfaction he and all present had derived from the way in which the interview had been conducted by the deputies, and that they might rest assured that their communications should receive the fullest consideration of the meeting. After these deliberations had taken place, the result would be communicated to them, and, if not inconvenient to them, the meeting would desire another interview.—To this the deputation assented, and Mr. SWALLOW, on behalf of his colleagues, expressed their thanks for the kindness with which they had been received, and for the great attention which had been paid to their suggestions. The meeting was then adjourned until the following morning.

Friday was devoted to a discussion on the several topics mentioned in the petitions of the working men. With two or three exceptions, and some modifications, the recommendations in the petitions met with the concurrence of the meeting, and resolutions to that effect were passed. But as these and other resolutions are to be submitted to the district meetings shortly to be held, for their approval or dissent, the publication of them now is thought to be premature.

It was determined that after the meeting on Saturday, there should be an adjournment until the 23d May, and that, in the meantime, the representatives present should convene local meetings of their several districts, and submit the minutes of this meeting's proceedings to such district meetings, and obtain their concurrence or dissent to what has been done, which is to be reported to the adjourned conference on the 23d May.

It was thought desirable that an interview should be had with the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons, in relation to the Inspectors, and Mr. Wood was requested to wait on Mr. Hutchins with the object contemplated. The meeting was then adjourned.

On Saturday morning, Mr. H. S. TREMENHEERE, the commissioner appointed under Lord Ashley's Act, attended, and submitted his proposed bill for the education of boys employed in collieries to the meeting. The chief points are that all boys of from 10 to 14 years of age should not be employed in mines unless they produced certificates of having attended school 150 hours in six months, and that managers employing uncertified boys are to be subject to certain penalties. Proper schoolmasters are to be provided, and are not to charge more than 1s. for every 30 hours a boy may attend. Considerable discussion ensued, in which the inspectors and deputies of the working men took part. The prevailing opinion appeared to be, that the charge of 1s. for 30 hours' attendance at school was too high, as, when a man had three or four sons, such a charge would not only constitute a heavy tax, and exceed the cost of education under the present system, but would also be a direct inducement not to send the boys to school for more than the minimum amount of hours required.

Mr. SWALLOW thought there was much that was good in the bill, but was of opinion that, as it did not extend the age from 10 to 12, at which boys were to be admitted into a mine, it would not produce all the benefits which were anticipated. For the many hours the boys were daily in the pit, they were too much tired and exhausted to benefit by instruction.

Mr. TREMENHEERE replied at considerable length, and contended that the objections urged against the bill would, he believed, be found on experience to be ill-founded. He then went into considerable detail in support of this opinion, and concluded with the expression of his acknowledgements for the opportunity of explaining his views on this important question which had thus been given him.

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to Mr. Tremenheere for the lucid exposition of his measure with which he had favoured the conference; but no resolution was passed in relation to the bill.

The Inspectors, having been requested by the Home Office to give a full exposition of their views and opinions, attended to day, when Messrs. Dunn, Morton, Mackworth, Dickinson, Wynne, and Williams, made several communications, in which there was obviously a want of unanimity, but they contained much of great practical value. As however they, with the exception of Mr. Dunn, wished that their communications should not be published, or submitted to the district meetings, we refrain from giving their suggestions or opinions the currency of our columns, although we are inclined to doubt the wisdom of their decision. The several subjects submitted by them to the meeting underwent considerable discussion, and had a beneficial influence on the meeting.

On the retirement of the Inspectors, the deputies of the working men were received, and the result of the discussion on the petitions was communicated to them by the chairman; when Messrs. Jude and Swallow expressed the great satisfaction they felt at so general a concurrence with the opinions expressed in the petitions, and that those matters wherein the meeting differed were of subordinate importance. They again expressed their gratitude for the kindness and condescension with which they had been received, and for the great attention which had been paid to their suggestions.

Mr. GRAY said, he begged to add a few words to what had been expressed by his able colleague, Mr. Jude, and to state that there was a prevalent feeling among the men in the north of England that the masters cared nothing about them; but, from what he had heard and seen in that room, he was convinced this was a great mistake, and on his return he would do all in his power to convince the men that they were in error, of which he could not give them a better or more convincing

proof than the reception which had been given to his friends and himself, and to the suggestions they had submitted to the meeting. He again begged to thank the gentlemen present for their kindness, and to assure them he would never forget it. The deputation then withdrew.

After discussing some matters in relation to the future proceedings, the cordial thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman, whose urbane and able conduct in the chair had tended so much to the satisfactory and comparatively successful result of the meeting, to which he briefly and feelingly replied, amid reiterated applause. The meeting was adjourned until the 23d instant.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

As the time rapidly approaches for throwing open to the public the gorgeous displays of nature and art deposited in a building which in itself may be considered a wonder among all the wonders of the 19th century, increasing public interest is very naturally excited. In addition to the high gratification and edifying amusement which all classes will receive in visiting this paradise of science, with its parks, gardens, conservatories, fountains, and lakes, unsurpassed in beauty, and unequalled in instructive utility, it is with much satisfaction we find that the executive committee have still higher views, and have determined systematically to establish a great educational principle, by exhibiting, in connection with simple natural products, illustrative specimens of the various processes through which they pass, until they are converted into the most finished articles of utility or art. Thus, circulars have been sent to the managers of various mines, in which it is stated that it is intended to exhibit in the MINERAL SECTION specimens of the mining produce of Great Britain and Ireland, and requesting to know if samples of ores will be furnished, and how soon. For the objects of the collection it is important that they should be of the average quality, accompanied by any information which can be given as to the details of working the mines, the produce, markets, &c.; and, where the opportunity offers, by specimens remarkable for their beauty, richness, or peculiar mineralogical features. This section, forming part of the Raw Produce Department, under the direction of Prof. Wilson, will be superintended by Dr. Price, and in connection with these products will be exhibited specimens, the result of each metallurgical process through which they pass, as smelting, puddling, polling, refining, casting, forging, turning, filing, and polishing, through every stage of manufacture, until are perfected the highest productions of art, and the finest specimens of useful works in the wares of Sheffield and Birmingham. We have no doubt but that all parties connected with mining property will readily aid in this movement, and we hope such a collection of minerals will be accumulated as will serve to convey at a glance a better idea of the vast extent and value of our metalliferous produce than can be obtained from any other source. Such an exhibition will impress the young, as well as older enquiring minds with many great truths connected with geological research, and the bountiful provisions of Nature in supplying human requirements; while it will be of great advantage to mining companies and owners of valuable mineral ground, in enabling a judgment to be formed, in the space of one department of the palace, of the character and value of the produce of every mineral district in the kingdom.

IRON ORE MINING IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.—A case was recently brought before the Monmouth County Court, in which Mr. Robert Musket was plaintiff, and a Mr. W. James defendant, of considerable importance to all persons holding the privileges of what is termed "free miners," in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire. Both parties were free miners, and resided in the vicinity, and the action was brought to recover a sum of money alleged to be due to the plaintiff for iron ore, which defendant had raised and sold from a galeage claimed by plaintiff. Defendant held a stone quarry under Government, and plaintiff, it was stated, was entitled also by a Government award to all the iron ore existing over an extensive area, which included defendant's quarry. It was alleged that defendant had worked the quarry for ironstone, instead of stone only, and had sold a large quantity, contrary to the forest regulations. Although the action was brought for debt, the case involved a point of right. The coroner's award to the plaintiff was put in and proved by Mr. Thomas Graham, who said that separate awards were always given for stone and iron ore. Mr. Pearson, for plaintiff, read portions of this award; it showed that Mr. Musket had a right to all ores within the boundary it defined. He also read defendant's award, which gave him the privilege of working the quarries for "stone," but not for ore, and the stone was to be worked in a proper manner. It also described the defendant's quarry as being 360 yards long. Mr. John Atkinson, deputy-gaveller of the Forest of Dean, stated that he was acquainted with Oak Wood and Bream Tuft Quarries; they had been worked properly; there was a vein in the middle which abounded in iron-stone, and which it was evident had been extensively worked for ore, as large excavations had been made in it, clearly not for the purpose of obtaining stone. Other evidence was given, and the judge remarked, there were some features in the case which made it appear a trespass, and others a debt; the real question, however, was one of right, which he could not try. He reserved his judgment for another occasion.

PREVENTION OF THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—Some experiments have been conducted on the furnaces of the steam-engines of Mr. B. Molyneux, corn miller, Bootle-lane, Kirkdale, Liverpool, with Mr. Charles Wye Williams's plan of admitting air in finely divided streams for insuring perfect combustion, on the principle of the Argand burner, for the satisfaction of the Health Committee; who appointed Mr. Gowen, deputy town clerk; Mr. Moss, chairman of the Smoke Committee; Mr. Newlands, borough engineer; and Mr. McNaught, of the firm of McNaught and Wood, who manufactured the apparatus for Mr. Williams, to watch the experiment. The plan adopted by that gentleman, on this occasion, was a modification of his arrangement for admitting air at the bridge, and consisted of perforated boxes of iron attached to the furnace door, with suitable slides or valves for closing and opening the orifices, and regulating the supply. The trials were perfectly successful and satisfactory; coals were put on the fire and the door closed, when the smoke which escaped was thick and black, but in 30 seconds after opening the valves it entirely disappeared; the plates were again passed over the orifices, when instantly the smoke reappeared, but on again allowing the full supply of air to enter, nothing could be observed from the chimney top. Coals were then fed to the fire, and the door shut with the valves open, and only a thin greyish vapour was seen for a few seconds, when all was clear. The plan has been in operation for years on the furnaces of the Liverpool and Dublin Steam-Packet Company, of which Mr. Charles Wye Williams is a director; and the plan is so simple, and so easily applied, that it ought to be properly appreciated by every proprietor of a furnace. The inhabitants of Liverpool have long complained of the nuisance occasioned by the smoke from the ferry-boats and factories; they have by-laws sanctioned by legislative enactments for its suppression; and we presume no one who persists in thus polluting the atmosphere will be able to find a justifiable excuse after the satisfactory results of these experiments.

PORTABLE RAIL—FOR RE-PLACING ON THE RAILS RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES WHEN THROWN OFF.—James Scott, carriage and waggon inspector of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway Company, has just specified a patent for the invention of "an improved apparatus for shifting carriages, waggons, engines, and other vehicles on rail ways and tramways," which he thus describes:—This invention has reference to a portable apparatus, or rail, which may be carried with the engine, or guard's van, so that in the event of an engine or carriage being thrown off the line, it may be readily replaced by means of this apparatus in much less time than the same can be done by means of the appliances at present in use, such as screw-jacks, crowbars, planks, &c. The entire apparatus consists of two portable rails, which are kept in their proper position by two bars, made with a knee at one end, to take hold of the permanent rail, with holes in the other end, to allow the portable rail to extend to any distance that the wheels of the vehicle may have been projected from the permanent rail, when thrown off the same by accident. The end of the portable rail on which the carriage, or vehicle, is to commence its return to the permanent rail, is shown by the drawings attached to the specification, to be formed as a taper point, so as to enable the carriage, or vehicle, to rise to the height of the top of the rail; other suitable arrangements in regard to the invention are exemplified by the specification, but they require reference to the drawings in order to its proper explanation.

Papers from Adelaide, South Australia, to the 9th February have arrived, but they contain little general intelligence. The quotation of Barra shares was 1600. net; money on freehold property ranged from 8 to 10 per cent., and on other securities from 10 to 20 per cent. The price of gold was 37. 16s. per oz. for Victoria, and 32. 14s. for Echuca.

MINING TRANSACTIONS—ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

The proceedings recently instituted before Mr. Long, the sitting magistrate of the Marylebone Police Court, against Mr. Chas. Henry Edmunds, of 18, Cannon-street, City, and Oakley Lodge, Chelsea, solicitor; Mr. Robert Edmunds, of 23, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, lodging-house keeper; and Mr. Alfred Elbrough, of Lewisham, Kent, clerk in the office of the Committee of West India Merchants, 12, Old Jewry, by Mr. Haynes, Haynes, who charged them with an attempt to defraud him of 35000, have very naturally led to numerous enquiries, and excited considerable astonishment amongst those who have an interest in mining transactions. The parties alleged to be implicated in this serious charge are represented as holding a respectable position in society, and looking at the whole of the facts disclosed in evidence, we are disposed to think the public will be of the opinion that there was really no intentional fraud on the part of the accused, but that they, like the unfortunate prosecutor, were probably too sanguine in the success of the undertaking. In expressing this opinion, however, we cannot but regret that parties should so blindly rush into wild speculations of this nature. A little forethought, and a little judicious enquiry—say, of some really respectable agent—would, in most instances, afford protection to the vendor, and would thus obviate the lamentable and irreparable difficulties into which too many, it is to be feared, are often overwhelmed. On a *prima facie* view of the case under consideration, it must be admitted that the defendants appear to have acted most incautiously; but it should be borne in mind that there is very little reliance to be placed on the unsupported, and, as it sometimes happens, *ad captandum* statements of counsel; and that where, as in this case, the evidence is of so conflicting and contradictory a character, it requires serious reflection before we come to a conclusion as to the real merits of the transaction, so as to pronounce, with anything like certainty, an opinion on which side the balance of truth prevails.

The circumstances as detailed by the counsel for the prosecutor were in substance as follows:—In 1851, Mr. Haynes was introduced to the defendant, Mr. Charles Henry Edmunds, a solicitor, who was represented to be connected with a valuable mining company, called the Wheal Treware, situated in Cornwall, which was described as being a first-rate concern. The prosecutor was introduced by Mr. C. H. Edmunds to Mr. H. Edmunds, the brother, and Mr. Alfred Elbrough, who were represented as having an interest in the undertaking. The property, however, was stated to be in the possession of the Messrs. Bennett and Goldsworthy; and it was proposed to Mr. Haynes that he should, with the defendants, take a sufficient number of shares in the concern to buy Messrs. Bennett and Goldsworthy out; and ultimately it was agreed that Haynes should purchase 6520 shares held by those gentlemen for the sum of 35000—the prosecutor to pay 10000. down, and accept bills for the remainder. When the negotiations were about to be completed, the real owner of the shares turned out to be a Mr. Mayhew, of Coggeshall, Essex, and who had never been known or mentioned in the transaction before. Upon the assurance, however, that there would be no risk, Haynes completed the purchase, and paid the 10000., leaving 25000. to be paid by his acceptance of bills, which were drawn at short dates. When the first bill became due, there were no funds to meet it, and Mr. Haynes was then told by the defendant that there were no shares sold, and no funds from them to meet any of those which would subsequently become due. The result was that Haynes was sued upon several of the bills. Judgment after judgment was obtained against him; and, under the advice of R. Edmunds, he was induced to go into retirement, where he was visited by Edmunds, by whom he was advised to keep himself quiet, and his lodgings sold. Haynes was eventually induced to transfer the whole of his shares to C. H. Edmunds as a trustee for him (H. Haynes), and to a Mr. Eason, as trustee for Elbrough.

The counsel further stated that he should be able to show that the shares were sold to a gentleman named James W. Smith, and that 35000 was paid for them, but not one farthing of which had Haynes ever received. A deed was drawn up for the transfer of the shares from Elbrough to Mr. Smith, on behalf of Haynes, which was prepared on the 13th of April, 1852, and on the 15th the defendant, R. Edmunds, waited upon Haynes, and wished him to sign an authority to Charles H. Edmunds and Eason, as trustees on behalf of himself and Elbrough, to convey the shares to Mr. Smith, but this he did not do. The shares, however, were transferred, and the money paid, but Haynes never got one farthing for his shares, and was compelled to seek protection under the Insolvent Debtors' Act. The question was, whether the defendants could legally have made the transfer at the time they did. The learned counsel contended that the act had not been perfected by the prosecutor constituting these parties as trustees for the sale of these shares, and on that point rested the conspiracy and fraud. The magistrate, however, seemed to take a different view, and was of opinion that Haynes had consented to place the shares in the hands of Charles H. Edmunds and Eason, as trustees. The several learned counsel who appeared for the defendants offered to refer the matter to Mr. Haynes's family solicitor, observing that clients would, after the whole of the facts had been gone into, if they were one farthing proved to be due to Mr. Haynes pay it, or any amount that might be awarded. After some discussion the case was referred to Mr. Serjeant Wallinger for arbitration.

It will thus be seen, that so far as the statements have gone forth to the world, they are merely *ex parte*, and unsupported by evidence, and we quite concur with Mr. Duncan, the learned counsel for Mr. Robert Edmunds, and with the other legal gentlemen retained for the defence, that the direct contradiction of the defendants cannot be too widely diffused, and is entitled to charitable consideration. If they are men of unblemished character, their position must have been a most painful one, but whatever may have been the unfavourable impression made by the learned counsel for the prosecutor, the fact of his having consented to arbitration will no doubt be considered strong presumptive evidence in favour of the accused. It is, we submit, the redeeming feature of considerable importance to the defendants; and, coupled with other circumstances—the shares, for instance, having been sold to Mr. Smith for the same amount which Mr. Haynes was to have paid—it would appear, we have already intimated, that there was nothing of a criminal nature in the transaction, or that Mr. Haynes has been made the dupe of designing knaves. Mr. Haynes was clearly a willing party to many of the negotiations, and gave acceptances, which were afterwards disowned. That he is more an object of compassion than of censure, we sincerely believe; but the somewhat mysterious character in which he has recently appeared removes, in a great measure, the onus he has heaped upon himself, with whom he has been associated, and against whom he has inflicted such a course of proceedings.

ADVANTAGES IN THE USE OF ANTHRACITE COAL FOR STEAM PURPOSES.—It is a remarkable fact, that the *Great Britain*, by adopting Anthracite coal, will, in the outward passage to Australia, save about 30 per cent. in quantity consumed, weight for weight; also more than 250 tons in weight; and she will require no detention for a renewed supply, which will be a further saving of at least five days in this one passage—equal to an entire saving of 1-12th in every respect.

THE SOLENT REVOLVING LIGHT.—The light which guides the shipping packets through the Solent is a floating and revolving one, situated a short distance from Cowes. It revolves in order to distinguish it from the lights of the shipping in Cowes harbour. The propriety of its revolving has been questioned. When the light is seen it appears as if you were close upon it, as it diminishes by revolving, and appears a great distance off. This is deceiving. The light is a very brilliant one, and revolves by clockwork, once every two or three minutes. Several men attend to the light vessel. They are on board for two months at a time, when they have a short ashore for a month. No wives or children are allowed to live on board. A fireman goes alongside occasionally, to put on board provisions, and relieve the men. The latter, when on board, occupy themselves by day in making sailor's knots. Sometimes ships, in very foggy weather, or when scarcely manageable, have nearly in collision with the light-vessel. The people who live in these dreary light-houses or light-ships, have seen their peculiar dangers. A short time since, a light-vessel could visit a light-house in the Channel for some considerable time on account of the weather; two men occupied the place, and one having died at the time, the other kept the decaying corpse, to show that there had been no foul play.

IRON BULLETS.—The Prussian engineering staff has been making experiments with a new projectile for muskets, the effects of which are described as highly satisfactory. Exact details have not been published, but enough has transpired to enable others to test the value of the invention. The experiments in question relate to the employment of egg-shaped cast-iron bullets.—Referring to this invention, Mr. C. Pearn, of Aston, Birmingham, writes:—"I find that we have the advantage of a new iron ball from Prussia—that I will not say no doubt but it will be greatly exalted because it is not English. It is to me a lanchester trait in the English character this running after the thing foreign, when we are quite capable of doing the same thing for ourselves in pure English. For years I have been sending iron balls, and models of iron balls, to the Ordnance Department for two-grooved rifles, and for the plain bored musket, but, unfortunately, have been English ones."

GALVANIC ELECTRICITY APPLIED TO MINING AND TELEGRAPHIC PURPOSES.

On Wednesday, Mr. H. M. Noad, Ph. D., delivered his second lecture at the United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, "On Galvanic Electricity as applied to Blasting Rocks in Mines, Quarries, &c., and for the purposes of the Electric Telegraph." The lecturer commenced by taking a brief review of the previous lecture—summary of which appeared in our last Journal; and observed that, whatever difference of opinion might exist among philosophers as to the cause of the evolution of a current of galvanic electricity, whether supporting the theory of contact or chemical action, there could be no as to the fact that its continuation was owing to the latter principle. Attention was then drawn to a Grove battery, in which nitric acid was the exciting fluid—the lecturer stating that whether he employed one or ten cells, the quantity of electricity was the same; but every additional cell greatly increased the intensity or capability to overcome resistance. A piece of copper had been left since the previous lecture in a glass vessel, containing a solution of chloride of sodium; and in another vessel also a piece of copper, having a small piece of zinc soldered to it. In the former the solution had obtained a green tint, showing the presence of a solution of the copper, forming an oxychloride; but in the latter the copper had been protected at the expense of the zinc—a white oxide of which appeared in powder at the bottom of the vessel. Sir Humphry Davy had suggested this arrangement for the preservation of ship's copper sheathing, which it perfectly effected; but kept the bottom so clean, that it became covered with barnacles, and other molluscs, to such an extent as greatly impeded the sailing. The decomposition of water by the battery was then shown in the usual manner, with two tubes, each connected with a pole of the battery—hydrogen being evolved in one, and oxygen in the other; and the lecturer said the peculiar phosphoric smell which always accompanied this experiment was due to the presence of "ozone"—an element always present in the atmosphere, and, although in small proportion, produced powerful chemical effects. It might always be detected during thunder-storms, and was considered to be a peroxide of hydrogen. It had a great affinity for iodine, which was shown by wetting a piece of paper in a solution of iodine and starch, which, when placed in the vessel containing the gases from the decomposed water, was instantly turned into a deep blue, although not more than, perhaps, a 1,000,000th part of a grain of ozone was present. Dr. Faraday had constructed an instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity given off by the decomposition of water in one vessel, which was shown in action, and the combined gases were exploded. Mr. Noad then exhibited a model of the first arrangement for an electric telegraph. It was the production of Sommering, and consisted of a glass trough, mounted on a, mahogany slab, in which were a series of metallic discs on each side, connected inside the trough containing the liquid. On applying the poles of the battery to any two of the series, a stream of gas would rise in that part of the trough opposite; and, by arranging each disc to represent a letter, a complete telegraph was made. It had, however, been quite superseded by the needles. Several beautiful experiments were then exhibited to show the power of the battery in decomposing binary compounds—iodide of potassium, nitrate of soda, &c. It was observed, that the ingenuity and perseverance in philosophical research possessed by the English was remarkable; no sooner was a new principle discovered, than it was applied to commercial uses. The power of the galvanic battery to decompose coloured solutions had been beautifully turned to account by Mr. Bakewell, in the construction of his printing telegraph, and also for printing calico or linen. A piece of linen was moistened by dilute nitric acid, and an ornamental iron die being placed on it, and connected with the battery, a jet black impression was obtained; a copper die gave a bright brown; and thus by employing different metals, various colours can be produced. In the telegraph, a piece of tinfoil is covered with a thin coat of varnish; a pen is then dipped in caustic soda, and the message written on it, which decomposes the varnish; it is then placed round a cylinder attached to the telegraph instrument, and a pointer, in connection with the battery, drops on it. As the cylinder revolves, the connection is broken and restored, as the pointer passes over the varnish, or the bare metal of the writing, and a facsimile of the message is produced on a slip of paper saturated with ferro-cyanide of potassium and muriatic acid, placed round a similar cylinder at a distant station, in blue writing on a white ground; white on a blue ground may be obtained by writing on the tinfoil with varnish. A secret telegraph was also described. If a paper is moistened with hydro-chloric acid, and written on by a steel pen with chloride of iron, on passing the current the writing will be impressed, but invisible until passed through a solution of ferro-cyanide of potassium. The third lecture, which concludes the series, will be delivered on Wednesday next.

ON SILICA, AND SOME OF ITS APPLICATIONS TO THE ARTS.

The Rev. J. Barlow read a paper on this subject at the Royal Institution.—Under all forms silica is capable of combining with bases as an acid.

Heat is, however, necessary to effect this combination,—a combination of which all the well-known silicates, whether natural, as felspar, mica, clay, &c., or artificial, as glass, slags, &c., are the results. The common forms of insoluble glass are produced by the union of silica with more than one base.

But, when combined with an alkaline base only, silica forms a soluble glass, the degree of solubility of which depends on the proportion which the silicic acid bears to this alkaline base. This soluble silicated glass (or water-glass) may be prepared by various processes. Messrs. Bonsom obtain it by dissolving broken flints in a solution of caustic alkali at a temperature of 300° Fahr. [Communication made to the Royal Institution by Prof. Faraday, *Mining Journal*, June 24, 1848.]—This water-glass has been applied to several purposes, three of which were noticed:—1.

To protect building-stones from decay. Stone surfaces, by being exposed to the atmosphere, become liable to disintegration. Moisture is absorbed into their pores. The tendency of their particles to separate, in consequence of expansion and contraction, produced by alternation of temperature, is thus increased.

Sulphurous acid is always present in the atmosphere of coal-burning cities, and corrodes the calcareous and magnesian ingredients of colites and dolomites. As a preventive of destruction, whether arising from physical or chemical causes, it has been proposed to saturate the surfaces with a solution of the water-glass. It is known that the affinity of silica for alkali is so feeble that it may be separated from this base by the weakest acids.

According to the expectation of those who recommend the application of stone, the carbonic acid of the atmosphere will set the silica free from the water-glass, and the silica, thus separated, will be deposited within the pores and around the particles of the stone. The points of contact of these particles will thus be enlarged, and a sort of glazing, of insoluble silica will be formed, sufficient to protect the stone against moisture.

Two portions of Caen stone were exhibited, one of which had been soaked in a solution of water-glass two months before. The surface of the calcified specimen was soft, readily abraded when brushed with water, and its calcarous ingredients dissolved in a weak solution of sulphurous acid.

The silicated surface resisted the action of water and of dilute acid.

2. Another proposed use of the water-glass is that of hardening cements, &c., so as to render them impermeable by water. Fourteen years ago, Mr. Anthon proposed several applications of the water-glass: amongst others, the rendering mortars water-proof. He also suggested that this substance might be employed as a substitute for size in white-washing.

It was demonstrated by experiments that carbonate of lime, mixed up with a weak solution of water-glass, and applied as a whitewash to surfaces, was not washed off by sponging with water, and that common whitewash, soiled in the usual manner with size, was rendered adhesive when washed over with water-glass.—3. The Stereochrome of Fuchs. The formation of a insoluble cement by means of water-glass, whenever the carbonic acid of the atmosphere acts on this substance, or whenever it is brought in contact with a lime-salt, has been applied by Fuchs to the process of fresco painting, which thus becomes invested with the capability of receiving and perpetuating works of the highest artistic character, and which may be executed on a vast scale. The stereochrome has been adopted by Kaulbach in decorating the interior of one of the national edifices at Berlin. These decorations consist of historical pictures, 21 ft. in height and 24 ft. in width, single colonnades, friezes, arabesques, chiaroscuro, &c. On the effect of the three finished, it has been remarked that they have all the brilliancy and vigour of oil paintings, while there is the absence of that dazzling confusion which now oil paintings are apt to present, unless they are viewed in one direction, which the spectator has to seek for. Mr. A. Church has suggested that if the surface of oolithic stones (such as Caen stone) is to be protected by the process, it might be used, as a natural tint, to receive coloured designs, &c., for exterior decorations; the painter would then be cemented to the stone by the action of the water-glass.

Mr. Church has also executed designs of leaves on a sort of terra-cotta,

prepared from a variety of Way's silica rock, consisting of 75 parts clay and 25 of soluble silica. This surface, after being hardened by heat, is adapted for receiving colours, and for retaining them after silication.

MR. CARDWELL'S "NEW" RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC REGULATION BILL.

Mr. Cardwell has been, as we predicted he would be, signally and thoroughly beaten in his attempt to hand over to the Board of Trade the management of our railways, and establish under that tribunal a bureaucracy which would have been injurious to the interests of the shareholders, as we verily believe it would, through the political patronage thereby conferred upon a governmental department, have been dangerous to the constitutional liberty of the people; while at the same time the proposed interference would have so complicated the working arrangements upon all through lines, that what professed to be a boon would have proved a very curse to the passenger and goods traffic of the country. The energy and determination of the railway representatives convinced the President of the Board of Trade, and his colleagues, that there was not a chance of carrying through the House of Commons the monstrous clauses of what we may now term the "old" confiscating bill, for making better provision for regulating the traffic on railways and canals." Mr. Cardwell has been obliged to compromise the matter in Committee; and on Thursday night the bill, "as amended," was presented to the House of Commons in such a shape, that even its creators must have been puzzled to recognise their own banting. After "roaring like any lion," their "voice" has become as "gentle" as that of a "sucking dove."

Mr. Cardwell and his supporters opened their campaign against the railway companies by charging them with a systematic hostility against the interests of the public; and they called aloud for the strong hand of the law to take hold of them by the necks; and, in the language of the citizens of the Celestial Empire, "Squeeze them to death." Railway companies, it was ascertained, never had done, and never would do anything to develop the traffic resources of the country except upon compulsion, although, by the way, it is their direct interest so to do; and, therefore, it was necessary that Government should step in, and, through the Board of Trade, decide what working agreements between railway companies should or should not be sanctioned; what facilities for through transit should or should not be granted by one railway to another; what tolls, rates, and charges, should or should not be levied over such through lines of railways; and when railway trains should be detached from, and when they should stop at intermediate, and when arrive at terminal stations.

Questions involving the gain or loss of tens of thousands of pounds sterling per annum to rival companies, were to be decided by men who might know little of, and care less for, the complicated difficulties out of which the differences to be adjusted arose; minute details of so difficult a nature as to be almost incomprehensible to any but the most experienced of railway officials, were to be settled upon the dictum of some youthful civil engineer; and this wholesale, and hitherto unheard of interference with private property was to be perpetuated, because the existence of certain inconveniences, flowing from the incongruous acts of the Legislature, had been proved before a committee of the House of Commons, and also because Ministers desired to obtain such a control over the destinies of 300,000,000 of railway capital as should virtually destroy or neutralise the independence of a large number of the members of the lower House, and make the Government of the day so strong, through the influence it might exercise by the enormous patronage it could bestow, as to beat down anything like an independent expression of opinion by that branch of the State.

Such was the attack upon railway property, and such, no doubt, the end sought to be attained. What is the result of this scandalous endeavour to grasp the control of the entire railway property of the kingdom, and the no less scandalous attempt to inflict a deadly blow upon the independence of the representatives of the people? It would rise in that part of the trough opposite; and, by arranging each disc to represent a letter, a complete telegraph was made. It had, however, been quite superseded by the needles. Several beautiful experiments were then exhibited to show the power of the battery in decomposing binary compounds—iodide of potassium, nitrate of soda, &c. It was observed, that the ingenuity and perseverance in philosophical research possessed by the English was remarkable; no sooner was a new principle discovered, than it was applied to commercial uses. The power of the galvanic battery to decompose coloured solutions had been beautifully turned to account by Mr. Bakewell, in the construction of his printing telegraph, and also for printing calico or linen. A piece of linen was moistened by dilute nitric acid, and an ornamental iron die being placed on it, and connected with the battery, a jet black impression was obtained; a copper die gave a bright brown; and thus by employing different metals, various colours can be produced. In the telegraph, a piece of tinfoil is covered with a thin coat of varnish; a pen is then dipped in caustic soda, and the message written on it, which decomposes the varnish; it is then placed round a cylinder attached to the telegraph instrument, and a pointer, in connection with the battery, drops on it. As the cylinder revolves, the connection is broken and restored, as the pointer passes over the varnish, or the bare metal of the writing, and a facsimile of the message is produced on a slip of paper saturated with ferro-cyanide of potassium and muriatic acid, placed round a similar cylinder at a distant station, in blue writing on a white ground; white on a blue ground may be obtained by writing on the tinfoil with varnish. A secret telegraph was also described. If a paper is moistened with hydro-chloric acid, and written on by a steel pen with chloride of iron, on passing the current the writing will be impressed, but invisible until passed through a solution of ferro-cyanide of potassium. The third lecture, which concludes the series, will be delivered on Wednesday next.

Every railway company and canal company and railway and canal company shall afford all reasonable facilities for the receiving and forwarding and delivering of the traffic upon and from the railways and canals belonging to or worked by such companies, and for return of carriages, trucks, boats, and other vehicles, and shall not make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to or in favour of any particular person or company, or any particular description of traffic; and every such railway company and canal company and railway and canal company having or working railways or canals which form part of a continuous line of railway or canal or railway and canal communication, or which have the terminus, station, or wharf of the one near the terminus, station, or wharf of the other, shall, so far as reasonably and conveniently may be, afford all due and reasonably facilities for receiving and forwarding all the traffic arriving by one of such railways or canals by the other, without any unreasonable delay, and without any undue or unreasonable preference or partiality, and so that no obstruction may be offered to the public desirous of using such railways or canals or railways and canals as a continuous line of communication, and so that all reasonable accommodation may, by means of the railways and canals of the several companies, be at all times afforded to the public in that behalf."

To give effect to this enactment, persons complaining of any omission made in violation or contravention of it, can, upon the certificate to her Majesty's Attorney-General in England or Ireland, or her Majesty's Lord-Advocate for Scotland, of the Board of Trade, alleging any such violation or contravention, apply through one of such officers, to her Majesty's Superior Courts at Westminster, Dublin, or to the Court of Session in Scotland, and it will be lawful for such court or judge to hear and determine the matter of such complaint; and they may, if they think fit, direct and prosecute in such mode and by such engineer or other persons as they shall think proper, all such enquiries as may be deemed necessary to enable such court or judge to form a just judgment of the matter of such complaint. Upon proof of any violation or contravention of the Act, the court or judge can issue a writ of injunction or interdict, restraining the parties complained of from further continuing such violation or contravention, and the court or judge may make an order directing the payment by the parties of a sum of money, determined upon by the court or judge, not exceeding a certain amount per day (the sum is not stated in the bill, but will be decided in committee), after a day to be named in the order, that the parties shall fail to obey the injunction or interdict, to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade, or of some barrister or other competent person to be named by the court or judge in such order.

Looking at the treatment which the railway interest has received at the hands of the Legislature, the consent of the companies to this degree of interference may be fairly treated as a concession for the sake of public convenience and accommodation; and indeed, Mr. Cardwell himself, in the course of his address in the Commons, on Thursday night, admitted that the representatives of the railway body had, in a spirit of frankness and sincerity, manifested an earnest desire to facilitate, as far as practicable, the conveyance of passengers and goods over through lines of communication. What a satire this admission is upon the conduct of the Government itself, as evidenced in their defeated attempt to clutch at the control of three hundred millions of railway property.

We heartily rejoice at the success of the opposition to the "old" confiscating bill, and we are no less gratified at the liberality with which the railway companies have, in their consent to the enactment of the facilitating clause quoted above, met the requirements of the community. They have defeated a measure that would ultimately have proved destructive of their interests, and they have shown that, while they know how to protect their own, they are at the same time anxious to exercise, for the public weal, the great parliamentary powers conferred upon them in return for the expenditure of their enormous capital.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.	Paid.	Last Prices.	Business Done.
100000 Agua Fria	1	13 1/2 - 13	13 1/2
30000 Anglo-Australian Gold	1	3 1/2 - 3	3 1/2
100000 Anglo-Californian	1/2	3 1/2 - 3	3 1/2
10000 Australasian	2	1 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
20000 Australian	1/2	1 - 2	1 1/2
60000 Australian Cordillers	1	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
100000 Australian Freehold	1	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
50000 Ave Maria	1	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
20000 British Australian Gold	1	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
20000 Carsen Creek	1/2	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
80000 Clarendon Company, Jamaica	1/2	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
100000 Colonial Gold	1	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
70000 English and Australian Copper	1/2	1 1/2 - 2 1/2	1 1/2
25000 Fortuna	1/2	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
72000 Grand Duchy of Baden	1	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
100000 Great Nugget Vein	1	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
60000 Liberty	1	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
20000 Mexican and South American	1	6 - 7	6 1/2
20000 New Granadaria	1	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
20000 Nouveau Monde	1	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
10000 Port Philip	1	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
10000 Pontefract Silver-lead	20	15 - 17	17
60000 Quartz Rock	1	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
50000 South Australian	1	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
70000 Waller	1	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
10000 West Mariposa	1	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
10000 Yuba	1	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	1 1/2

HULL, MAY 4.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that there is no feature to notice in mining shares this week. There is more inclination to sell than to buy; but the miserable prices now ruling make sellers very indifferent. Wellingtons are offered at a trifle above 2d. per share.

PERRAN UNITED.—REPORT.—"Capt. Polglaze and myself went all through Perran United yesterday, and both of us are of the same opinion; in fact, no two opinions could be given of her. She is really a most magnificent mine; and had I money I would lay out every farthing in buying up the shares, for I am positive they must go up to double or treble their present price. She is cheap at £300 per share (50s. per share), as she will pay dividends in August or September next; and will continue raising 200 tons of copper per month."

Capt. JAMES will SELL, in whole, or in part:—
20 Arundell, 37s. 6d. 79 Great Bryn, 2s. 6d. 300 Ferrars Sil-lead, 2s. 6d.
100 Augusta, 6s. 20 Laptown, 3s. 6d. 20 Poltimore, 2s. 6d.
40 Britannia, 6s. 10 Las Infantas, 20s. 50 Fennah, 6d.
100 Bodmin United, 20s. 50 Melbourne Gold, 1s. 6d. 50 Quinton, 1s. 6d.
100 Cubert, 20s. 20 Molland, 6s. 6d. 50 Tregony, 1s. 6d.
200 Cwmheisian (recomended), 7s. 6d. 50 North Lazar, 1s. 6d. 100 North Tamar, 20s. 6d.
40 Cwm Darren, 16s. 20 North Levant. 300 Tresslyn Cons., 2s. 6d.
100 Combar Martin, 6s. 50 N. B. Burra Burra, 5s. 6d. 100 West Sortridge, 3s. 6d.
30 Great Cambrian, 27s. 6d. 100 Perr. United, now Perr. 50 Wheal Peru, 2s. 6d.
30 Great Crinnis, 30s. and Wh. Leisure, 25s. 75 Wh. Catharine, 17s. 6d.

* See report (private and confidential) of this magnificent mine.

Capt. JAMES recommends holders of shares wishing to sell to favour him with their instructions, because, from the numerous applications he is receiving every post and his large connection, he has immense facilities for a quick disposal.

Office of Mines, 63, Gracechurch-street.

MINING, AND GOLD DIGGINGS, SPECULATIONS.—

Mr. HOPKINS has RESUMED his PROFESSIONAL DUTIES in LONDON, as CONSULTING ENGINEER on MINING PROPERTIES, &c. All letters on business to be addressed as under for the present.

His clients will receive in a few days every information relative to the Gold Regions of Australia, and what is required to ensure success to public companies in that part of the world.—38, Thurloe-square, Brompton, 3d March, 1854.

GOLD MINES, AND OTHER MINING SPECULATIONS, HOME AND FOREIGN; their EXPLORATIONS and SYSTEM OF PRODUCTION, &c.—Capitalists and others requiring INFORMATION, or PERIODICAL ADVICE on the above, for their government, may obtain it on application to Mr. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., 38, Thurloe-square, Brompton.

TRETOIL.—CAUTION.—To the ADVENTURERS in BODMIN UNITED MINES, and WHEAL MESSER, in the parish of Lanivet, their agents, servants, workmen, and whom else may concern.

I, the Undersigned, SUSAN HENWOOD, do hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE, that I AM NOT GRANTED any LIBERTY, LICENSE, or AUTHORITY, to the ADVENTURERS in BODMIN UNITED MINES, or WHEAL MESSER, or to any other person or persons whatsoever, to enter upon, dig or work, or search for minerals or metals or for any other purpose whatsoever, over, upon, or under my freehold estate or lands of TRETOIL, in the said parish of Lanivet, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Prothero, my tenant, or over, upon, or under the adjoining farm of Tretoil, occupied by Mr. Edward Johns, or over, upon, or under the common moors, appertaining to and adjoining the said lands, throughout all of which premises and properties I have a right and interest in the minerals and metals therein. And I hereby FORBID the said ADVENTURERS and all other persons, on pain of prosecution, from entering upon any part of the said premises, for mining or for any other purpose, without first making application to me and obtaining my authority in writing for that purpose.

Dated 13th day of April, 1854.

SUSAN HENWOOD, Rosewin, Truro.

TO ADVENTURERS IN BODMIN UNITED MINES, and WHEAL MESSER, in the parish of Lanivet, their agents, servants, workmen, and whom else may concern.

I, the Undersigned, SUSAN HENWOOD, do hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE, that I AM NOT GRANTED any LIBERTY, LICENSE, or AUTHORITY, to the ADVENTURERS in BODMIN UNITED MINES, or WHEAL MESSER, or to any other person or persons whatsoever, to enter upon, dig or work, or search for minerals or metals or for any other purpose whatsoever, over, upon, or under my freehold estate or lands of TRETOIL, in the said parish of Lanivet, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Pro

THE GREAT PARIS BREWERY
(LA GRANDE BRASSERIE DE PARIS).

Capital £40,000, in 10,000 shares of £4 (or 100 fr.) each.

The shareholders are informed that the society has completed the purchase of suitable freehold ground in the Faubourg St. Honoré, on such favourable terms as to afford every probability of the surplus frontage realising the entire purchase-money.

Permission to establish a brewery in this eligible locality having been conceded by the Government, the works are now rapidly progressing, and, as the consumption of beer in Paris is daily increasing a very large return for the capital invested may be deemed certain. The shares are to be par, and paid in full. The French law prevents the possibility of any further liability.

Application for the remaining share must be made in Paris, at the office, 12, Place Vendôme; and in London, to Mr. E. CARENOV, 29, Lothbury; or Messrs. RYMER, MURRAY, and RYMER, 3, Whitehall.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE NAILSTONE COAL COMPANY.
(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED).

Capital £20,000, in 800 shares of £25 each.—Deposit £1 per share.

This company is formed for the purpose of working very valuable coal mines at Nailstone, in the county of Leicester, the proprietor being himself prepared to subscribe a considerable portion of the required capital.

The coal consists of two beds, the one 4 ft. thick, and the other 8 ft., the former being only 110 yards from the surface, and the other about 20 yards beneath. Borings have been recently made, and it has been ascertained that the coal is comparatively free from water, and can be worked with a small capital.

It extends under about 400 acres of land, and from its proximity to the Leicester and Swannington Railway, which terminates on the Midland line at Leicester and Burton-upon-Trent, a ready and cheap traffic is afforded, not only to London and all the great manufacturing districts, but also to all the sea-port towns on the eastern coast. The greatly increased demand for coal both for home and abroad, coupled with its enhanced value, must ensure to the company a large profit on the capital invested.

Applications for shares, in the form annexed, to be made to THOMAS MANN LEE, Esq., Leeds, and CHARLES BROWN COURTEEN, Esq., 21, Lincoln's Inn-Fields, from whom all further particulars and information may be obtained.

To the Directors of the Nailstone Coal Company.

GENTLEMEN.—I request that you will allot me shares, of £25 each, in the above-named company; and I undertake to accept the same, or such less number as you may allot to me, and to sign the necessary deed when required, and pay the deposit of £1 per share.

Dated this day of , 1854.

Name in full
Profession or business
Address

FURTHER GOLD DISCOVERIES.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NATAL COAL AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY.—Capital £200,000, in shares of £1 each.

OFFICES.—No. 1, MOORGATE, LONDON.

The Committee direct attention to the fact, that recent advices announce the DISCOVERY at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and NATAL of both GOLD and COPPER. Unallotted shares may still be obtained on application at the offices. It is computed that investments in this company will yield a dividend of more than 30 per cent.

By order, R. B. BEHENNA, Sec.

WALLER GOLD MINING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.
(Incorporated by Charter).

Notice is hereby given, that the CRUSHING and TESTING of the WALLER ORES, advertised to take place on Thursday, the 4th May, has been unavoidably POSTPONED by the Berdais Experiment Company, until THURSDAY, 11th May.

Althiows Chambers, Lombard-street.

W. GOWING, Sec.

ADELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.—The first annual general meeting of the shareholders in this company having taken place at Paris on the 27th April last, I beg to inform such shareholders as were not present at the meeting, that the REPORTS and BALANCE-SHEET, and the RESOLUTIONS concerning the same, may be INSPECTED at the BRANCH OFFICES of the company, 4, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, on the 10th and 11th days of May inst., between the hours of Eleven and Three.

Signed,

CH. STEWART AND CO., Gérant.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1854.

MODENA MINES (Privileged Mining Company of the Oltre Appennino, Duchy of Modena, Italy.—Société Anonyme).

The general assembly of shareholders, held on the 29th day of April last past, not having represented one-fifth of the capital, as required by the Statutes.

Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of Art. 42 of the Statutes, a SECOND MEETING will be HELD at the seat of the society, No. 3901, Piazza Maria Antonia, Florence, on Monday, the 29th day of May inst., at Eleven o'clock of the forenoon precisely, to transact the business of the company for which the meeting of the 29th day of April last was convened.

By order of the Board of Administration,

17, Gracechurch-street, May 4, 1854.

THOMAS ROUTLEDGE, Jun., Sec.

GLAMORGAN AND CARDIFF COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the offices of Messrs. E. and E. H. Smith, 2, Great James-street, Bedford-row, on Tuesday, the 6th day of June next, at Four o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to confirm the Minutes of the last General Meeting, held on the 21st April last, and for re-organising the company.

Dated 4th May, 1854.

EDWARD SMITH, Sec. pro tem.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a further DIVIDEND of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE out of the assets of this association will be PAID on and after the 12th day of May inst. The certificates are required to be produced before the dividend is paid. Office hours from Eleven to Three o'clock. ALFRED GODFREY, Sec.

No. 5, Broad-street-buildings, London, May 6, 1854.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—

A BOX of very rich GOLD QUARTZ, taken from the vein in the possession of this company, and upon which the machinery is now being erected, has just been RECEIVED from the superintendent in Australia, and MAY BE SEEN at the offices of the company, 33, Essex-street, Strand.

AUSTRALASIAN COAL MINING COMPANY.—The HOLDERS

of SCRIP SHARES in this company are hereby informed that SUCH SHARES will have to be DEPOSITED with the secretary on and after Friday, the 5th May, to ENTITLE the owners to a RETURN of NINETEEN SHILLINGS for every One Pound share. Parties sending in their shares for this purpose are requested to accompany them with a clearly written notification of the number of shares, the name and place of residence of the proprietor, and a list of the designating numbers borne upon the shares.

JOHN WARMINGTON, Sec.

ALBION GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Present Directors: Sir

A. Robert Price, Bart.; the Marquess of Donegal; Sergeant Murphy, M.P.; Matthew Crawford, Esq.; and Henry W. Wood, Esq.—Capital, £100,000.—SCRIP-HOLDERS' SHARES in this company have been sold at FIFTEEN PENCE per share. It is now time to assert your rights. I recommend you to CO-OPERATE with a committee to be formed, and COMMUNICATE WITHOUT DELAY to Mr. N. Lindo, 17, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, who has the matter in hand.

H. GUEDELLA.

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the NEXT ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 22d day of May inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, to receive a report from the directors, and to consider the expediency of creating additional capital, by the issue of preference shares or otherwise.

By order of the Board,

H. H. ROOD, Sec.

THE SAN FERNANDO SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, in reply to numerous enquiries respecting the reserved shares, beg to state that ALL FURTHER APPLICATIONS must be made to Messrs. HILL, FAWCETT, and HILL, 29, Threadneedle-street.

For the Gérants,

C. W. GRAHAM, Agent.

THE WEST GRANADA (OR VERAGUAS) GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—(Registered pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic. c. 110.)

In conformity with an advertisement in the Times, of the 22d of April last, shareholders and scrip-holders in this company are INVITED to SEND their SHARE and SCRIP CERTIFICATES to the office of the company, on or before the 15th day of May inst. No shares or scrip brought in after the above date will be entitled to subscribe for shares in the new company, which has been provisionally registered as "The Fort Bowen Gold and Silver Mining Company." The directors having arranged for complete registration of the new company, without requiring the scrip-holders to execute the deed, no liability will be incurred by the exchange of scrip.

By order of the Board,

W. L. WEBB, Sec.

COLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE, NEVILLE HALL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

ASSAY OFFICE and LABORATORY under the DIRECTION of Dr. THOMAS RICHARDSON and Mr. W. J. G. BLOWELL, assisted by Mr. W. CROWDER.

The LABORATORIES are OPEN DAILY, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., where instruction is given in every branch of Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, and Chemical Research. Fee for Twelve Months £20 10s.

ANALYSES and ASSAYS of NATURAL and MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS, such as Ores, Soils, Waters, Gases, Metals, Coal, Artificial Manures, Alkalies, &c., are made on moderate terms, and the commercial value estimated when required.

INVESTIGATIONS and EXPERIMENTS for IMPROVING MANUFACTURING PROCESSES carried on in conjunction with the proprietors.

A COURSE of ONE HUNDRED LECTURES on GENERAL CHEMISTRY delivered during the Winter Session at the College of Medicine in connection with the University of Durham, in which the laboratory students have free admission.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(Registered pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic. c. 110.)

OFFICES.—52, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

This society is issuing policies to assure commercial houses against losses arising from bad debts.—Prospectuses, forms of proposals for assurance, and all other particulars, may be had as above, where all applications for agents are to be addressed.

F. G. HOLLAND, Sec.

OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTORY OF MINERS' UNDER-ROUND HAT CAPS.—E. COCK, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, is at all times prepared to execute UNLIMITED ORDERS for MINERS' UNDER-ROUND HAT CAPS, which he is sending to all parts of the globe, adapted to every climate.

FOUR HUNDRED SHARES IN NORTH BULLER COPPER MINE, IN THE CELEBRATED REDRUTH DISTRICT, CORNWALL.

M. R. C. WARTON is directed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Wednesday, 10th of May, at Twelve o'clock, in Twenty-one Lots, FOUR HUNDRED PARTS, or SHARES, in NORTH BULLER MINE, adjoining North Bassett, and parallel to Wheal Buller, which is now making such enormous profits, and is surrounded by some of the richest mines in the world. There is an excellent steam-engine and machinery, and every prospect of making good returns; all calls paid up to the present time.—Particulars may be had at the Mart; at the Town Hall, Trede; of THOMAS KING, Esq., 36, Cornhill; and of Mr. C. Warton, auctioneer, &c., 38, Threadneedle-street.

SHARES IN SEVERAL PROMISING MINES IN THE COUNTIES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

M. R. C. WARTON is directed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, London, on Wednesday next, the 10th of May, at Twelve o'clock, ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED SHARES in several BRITISH MINES, affording improving investments for capital in the present depressed state of the markets, with prospects of higher prices for ores.—Particulars may be had at the Mart; at the Town Hall, Trede; of THOMAS KING, Esq., 36, Cornhill; and of Mr. C. Warton, auctioneer, &c., 38, Threadneedle-street.

THE GWYDIR SLATE AND SLAB WORKS, NEAR PFFESTINIOG, NORTH WALES.

M. R. LEIFCHILD is instructed by the Proprietors to OFFER for PUBLIC SALE, at Garraway's, on Monday, 8th May, at Twelve for One, the above well-known, important, and highly-valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, which offers a finer and more certain investment for capital than many others in the principality. The quarry is advantageously situated by the side of the excellent road from Ffestiniog to Llanrwst, in the parish of Dolwyddelan, in the county of Carnarvon, and the workings commence on the level of the road, in the south-eastern face of the mountain, into which they extend in a north-western direction, the vein increasing rapidly in height and width as it advances. The space at present wrought out is about 130 ft. long by 57 ft. wide, and the height of the metal from the road is 62 ft. The depth "from grass" is inconsiderable. The slate, which is bluish grey, and of undoubted first-rate quality, lies well for working, as the joints, which are of great length, are at right angles with the cleavage planes. The buildings are all new, and are most substantial; there is a large manufactory, containing 14 sawing and planing tables, with tramways from the quarry to the tables and to the dressing sheds and bank, the whole being worked by a powerful water-wheel, 36 ft. in diameter, with 3 ft. 6 in. breast, for which the supply of water is ample and constant. The slate rock has been treated continuously beyond the limits of this quarry, and the best test of the quality of the slates and slabs is the fact that they are readily sold as fast as they are manufactured, at the best Bangor prices. The whole concern is in first-rate working order, and there is immediate capability for making 50 tons per week, with a monthly increase of 10 to 15 tons more. The slates, when made, are carted to Trefriw Quarry, at a cost of £5. 6d. per ton, which will be much lessened by the construction of one or two lines of railway, which are now before Parliament. The quarry is held from Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, of Gwydir Castle, on a long lease, at a nominal rent. The unprecedented and daily increasing demand for slates and slabs, both at home and for the colonies, renders this property a most safe and profitable investment of capital, more especially as no outlay is required except for the actual getting and making of the slates. Particulars and conditions of sale, with a plan of the works, and also reports from mineral surveyors, may be had of Mr. Leifchild, and of Prince of Wales gold veins.—For further information and to treat, apply to Mr. John Jones, solicitor, Dolgellau, at whose office a map of the premises may also be obtained.

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

G. LANYMOWDACH GOLD and COPPER MINE TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—This mine is situated within a mile and a half of the sea-port of Barmouth, adjoining the turnpike-road to Dolgellau, and the Mawddach navigable river, on the banks of which wharves may be conveniently erected for the shipment of ore. The ground is intersected with veins of gold in sight on the surface along the whole length of the take, which comprises nearly 100 acres, and they are supposed to be identical with the celebrated Clogau, Caergwyl, and Prince of Wales gold veins.—For further information and to treat, apply to Mr. John Jones, solicitor, Dolgellau, at whose office a map of the premises may also be obtained.

TO TIN SMELTERS, GOLD REDUCERS, ENGINEERS, BREWERS, &c.—TO BE LET, for a term of seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, with immediate possession, all those substantially-built and extensive erections, situated in St. Austell-street, in the borough of Truro, and known as the "TRED TIN SMELTING WORKS," lately in the occupation of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners of England, comprising the necessary BUILDINGS, OFFICES, and FURNACES necessary for carrying on an extensive tin smelting business, together with a commodious YARD and QUAY, immediately abutting on the Truro tidal river. These works have been recently constructed at great expense on a superior plan, are within easy distance of productive tin mines, and afford unusual facilities for obtaining coals and shipping off block tin and other merchandise. They are also in the immediate locality of extensive commercial wharves, where supplies of all kinds are kept, and from which back carriage may be had, greatly increasing the expense of conveying tin ore to the works. These works are also sufficiently extensive to admit of the reduction of ore containing gold, lately ascertained to abound in Cornwall, or they may, at a trifling expense, be converted into an engine and engine manufactory, or into a complete brewery.—Applications (from principals only) to be made to Mr. SAMUEL MOYLE, Bosvigo House, or to Messrs. HOBSON and HODKIN, solicitors, Truro.

ARGUS FOUNDRY, SAVILLE-STREET, WEST-END, LEEDS.

IMPORTANT TO MILLWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

M. R. EDWARD RAISBECK begs most respectfully to announce that he is favoured with instructions from the assignees of Messrs. Blackburn and Stiebel, to OFFER FOR UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 9th, 10th, and 11th days of May, 1854, at the Argus Foundry, Saville-street, West-end, Leeds, ALL the various FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS, consisting of three powerful cranes, a large quantity of moulding boxes, of various sizes, hand and crane ladies, a quantity of new and old metal, and foundry tools of all descriptions, BOILER MAKERS' and SMITHS' TOOLS, including two punching and shearing machines, plate bending rolls, bending blocks, portable hearths, anvils, hammers, &c., &c.; together with various other articles connected with a large establishment.

THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT comprises two travelling portable engines, unfinished; also two horizontal high-pressure steam-engines, 15-horse power, unfinished; ONE LARGE UPRIGHT BORING MILL; excellent slide lathes; drilling, screwing, slotting, and planing machines; axle slotting machine, wheel turning lathe, railway wheel makers' tools, axes and tyres, ready for use; single and back gear lathes, drums, hangers, shafts, straps, and gearing. Also several tons of bar and rod iron, cast and shear steel, from 10 to 15 tons of scrap and useful smiths' iron, an excellent assortment of files; also a valuable collection of models of various descriptions, including several sets of models for condensing and high-pressure steam-engines, bevel, mitre, and spur wheels, &c., &c.

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Catalogues are now preparing, and may be had seven days prior to the sale, at the following places—viz., the Sun Inn, Bradford; Messrs. A. Pulman and Son, Iron Merchants, Halifax; the Royal Hotel, Dewsbury; the White Swan Inn, Huddersfield; and at the offices of the auctioneer, No. 8, Cails, Leeds, and will be sent by post on application to him, enclosing four postage stamps.—Sale to commence each day at Eleven o'clock A.M.

For further information application may be made to the auctioneer; or to Messrs. CAINES and CUDWORTH, Solicitors, 7, Albion-street, Leeds.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS.

M. R. LITTLE is favoured with instructions to OFFER, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 15th day of May next, commencing at Eleven o'clock precisely, at WHEAL CHIVERTON, in the parish of Perranporth, the WHOLE of the MATERIALS in and upon the said mine; comprising a 54-in. cylinder PUMPING-ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder and 7 ft. in shaft, with patent spring piston, and boiler about 11 tons.

1 10 ft. working-barrel and doorpiece. 1 6 in. H-piece, top doorpiece, and wind-bore. 1 20 ft. 5 in. pumps. 1 9 ft. 8 in. pumps.

1 12 ft. H-piece, top doorpiece, and wind-bore. 1 21 ft. 11 in. plunger-pole, pole-case, stuffing-box and glands.

1 11 1/2 in. H-piece, top doorpiece, and wind-bore. 1 12 ft. 11 in. plunger-pole, pole-case, stuffing-box and glands.

1 12 ft. 11 in. pumps. 1 10 ft. 12 in. wood-rods. 1 30 ft. 11 in. to 9 in. wood-rods.

6 pairs 6 in. rod-plates. 6 pairs 5 in. rod-plates. 3 pairs 6 in. main rods. 5 12 in. flat-rod rolls. 20 ft. 2 in. pump-rods.

150 ft. iron staves. 1 10 ft. 2 in. stave ladders. 1 horse-whim.

1 21 ft. cage-whim. Whim-rope and chain, whim-kibbles.

Rod pins, door and flange bolts, pump rings, staples and glands, sundry pieces old steam pipes, new and old iron, gad and blistered steel, 200 fms. tram-road iron, tram carriages, smiths' and miners' tools, 140 ft. in. smiths' bellows, 1 36 ft. in. ditto, 2 good anvils, 1 vice, screw stocks, plates and taps, set of shaft rolls, miners' chests, surface and underground barrows, quantity of new and old timber, 1 24 in. cylinder stamping-engine, 9 ft. stroke, with boiler about 9 tons; 32 head stamps, oak frames, with braces and guides complete; 40 lifters 14 ft. long, 21 1/2 in. square; 6 machine bobbins, 2 hand ditto, 12 machine frames, 6 hand ditto, 5 machine frames, never used; trunks, stampa, sets, lot of flooring, 12 kevans, usual size, 4 ditto new, several iron hatches, and sundry other dressing materials, lot of hand and wheelbarrows, steel and iron shovels, 200 fms. of 12 in. ladders, 300 fms. of 7 in. ditto.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
5129 Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 18s.	£20 5s.	21	10 10 0	20 14 0	March, 1854.	6000 Devon Kigunda (cop. & sil.-lead)	£2 18s.	1	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0
8000 Aligned Consols slate Quarry	2	14	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Feb., 1854.	6000 Devon Tin Mines	1	1	1	1	1	1
3000 Anglesea Coal Company	4	42	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Nov., 1852.	1244 Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	8 1/2	12	12	12	12	12
1624 Ballyswidden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	64	12	12 5 0	0 5 0	Jan., 1854.	236 Eaglebrook, Llanhangel, Card.	12 1/2	45	45	45	45	45
2000 Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	11 1/2 6s.	3	10 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	April, 1853.	4095 East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	1	3	3	3	3	3
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	25	84	5	5 11 6	0 6 0	Feb., 1854.	236 East Bassett (copper), Redruth	18	35	35	35	35	35
8000 Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	X	5	5 0 0	0 2 0	July, 1853.	1500 East Birch Tor (A) (tin), Devon	3	3	3	3	3	3
124 Bowesdun and Wheal Castle	—	20	—	5 0 0	0 5 0	May, 1853.	1000 East Birch Tor (B) (tin), Devon	1 1/2	12	12	12	12	12
2000 Bothalack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 1/2	370	285	5 0 0	10 0 0	April, 1854.	6000 East Bosom, St. Just	—	18	18	18	18	18
1000 Bryant, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	5	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	June, 1851.	1948 East Crownmills (cop.), Tavistock	7	52	52	52	52	52
4000 Callington (lead, copper), Callington	7 1/2 17s.	2	—	1 8 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1847.	1024 East Ding Don (tin), Madron	£2 18s.	21	21	21	21	21
1000 Carn Area (copper), Illogan	15	88	229	10 0	2 0 0	April, 1854.	4000 East Gunnis Lake (cop.)	1 1/2	12	12	12	12	12
10300 Castle slate Quarry, Dwyndylan	1	1 1/2	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	April, 1854.	1024 East Halcombe (tin)	1	5	5	5	5	5
236 Conford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	6000 East Kitt Hill	—	1	1	1	1	1
236 Conduor (copper), Illogan, Camborne	20	140	135	30 0 0	3 0 0	April, 1854.	112 East Seton & W. Mauds, Redruth	11 1/2	12	12	12	12	12
128 Cwmyntwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	150	376	376 0 0	9 0 0	March, 1854.	9000 East Tamar (all.-id.), Beerferry	61 1/2	12	12	12	12	12
1024 Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	425	425 420	—	—	—	236 East Togus (cop.), Redruth	12	17	17	17	17	17
12000 Dhuurode (copper), Ireland	1	—	—	—	—	—	4000 East Wheal Arthur	8s. 6d.	—	—	—	—	—
672 Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	5	21/2	35 9 0	3 4 0	Feb., 1854.	2048 East Wheal Bedford, Tavistock	2 1/2	5	5	5	5	5
179 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	237 1/2	95	80 30	873 0 0	0 1 0	April, 1853.	2048 East Wheal George, Llanhafren	2 1/2	5	5	5	5	5
2800 Drake Walla (tin, copper), Calstock	11 1/2	2	—	4 0 0	0 2 0	Jan., 1853.	512 East Wheal Leisure, Perranporth	16	10	10	10	10	10
300 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	90	—	288 0 0	2 10 0	April, 1854.	4000 East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	£2 5 6	6	6	6	6	6
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	130	—	2245 0 0	10 0 0	March, 1852.	3500 East Wheal Vor (tin)	21 9	12	12	12	12	12
1024 East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	5 1/2	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Feb., 1854.	564 East Mountain, Derbyshire	—	5	5	5	5	5
12000 Eym Mining Company, Derbyshire	3 1/2	15	—	2 3 4	0 10 0	April, 1854.	536 East Mountain (lead, copper)	—	5	5	5	5	5
494 Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath	40	30	—	390 13 0	1 10 0	Aug., 1850.	1280 Eggar Line, Llanhafren-Y-Grey	7	15	15	15	15	15
2240 Foxdale, Isle of Man	74 10s. 6d.	25	—	39 7 3	1 0 0	April, 1854.	5600 Fox-farm & W. Virtue, St. Austell	1 1/2	21	21	21	21	21
520 Ditto (New Shares of 25s. each)	15	15	15	0 16 0	0 8 0	April, 1854.	2400 Fox (tin), Altarnun	—	—	—	—	—	—
8713 General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 0 8	0 3 3	June, 1853.	512 Great Wheal Leisure, Perranporth	16	10	10	10	10	10
2000 Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	12 1/2	18	18	22 0 0	5 0 0	Sept., 1853.	4000 Fox (tin), Madron	£2 18s.	21	21	21	21	21
1024 Gonaemore (copper), St. Cleer	12 1/2	18	18	0 7 6	0 7 6	Dec., 1852.	1024 Great Wheal Russell, Tavistock	£2 5 6	6	6	6	6	6
25000 Great Onslow Consols, Carmarthen	1 1/2	15	15	0 2 0	0 2 0	June, 1852.	3500 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	21 9	12	12	12	12	12
13750 Great Polgoon (tin), St. Austell	1 1/2	15	15	0 10 0	0 4 0	Oct., 1852.	564 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
119 Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	—	—	5 0 0	5 0 0	Nov., 1853.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
1024 Herdsoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0	Aug., 1851.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
6000 Hington Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	25	25 4 5	25 0 0	0 5 0	Feb., 1844.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
1000 Holmusal (lead), near Titterary	11	7	—	3 5 0	0 0 0	Sept., 1852.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
75 Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	31 1/2 6s.	23	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	July, 1853.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
20000 Kenmare and West of Ireland	1	—	—	—	—	—	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
2048 Kennegey (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	2	—	—	—	—	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
786 Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	3 1/2	2	—	—	—	—	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
20000 Lucknake (copper), Tipperary, Ireland	1	—	—	—	—	—	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
20 20 Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1300	—	—	—	—	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
5000 Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	31 1/2 8s.	2	—	—	—	—	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
160 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	25	25	0 2 0	0 2 0	Aug., 1851.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
400 Llisburn (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 1/2	212	212	103 0 0	2 9 0	Sept., 1853.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
6000 Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 1/2 10s. 6d.	25	4	0 2 6	0 2 6	May, 1853.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
3000 Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	24	24	0 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1853.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
3000 Merlin (lead), Flint	2 1/2	24	1	11 0 0	0 2 0	June, 1853.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	15	15	0 2 0	0 2 0	March, 1854.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
15000 Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanidloes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
479 Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down	50	70	70	33 0 0	4 0 0	April, 1854.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
200 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	190	185	50 0 0	5 0 0	March, 1851.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
140 North Roskar (copper), Camborne	10	150	150	34 0 0	4 0 0	Sept., 1852.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
6000 North Wheal Bassett (copper, tin), Illogan	nil.	10	10 12	2 16 0	0 3 0	Jan., 1854.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
6400 Pan Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1	—	—	23 6 0	0 10 0	July, 1853.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
5000 Peat United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	15	15	1 0 0	0 10 0	April, 1854.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
180 Perran (copper, tin), Perranzabuloe	2 1/2	32	32	1 15 0	0 15 0	June, 1851.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
236 South Wheal Frances (copper, tin), Llanidloes	25	250	250	1 0 0	0 10 0	May, 1854.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
236 South Wheal Frances (copper, tin), Llanidloes	37 1/2	375	375	1 0 0	0 10 0	May, 1854.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)	—	5	5	5	5	5
1024 Speare Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	15	15	0 1 0	0 1 0	June, 1852.	1024 Great Wheal Vor (tin)						